

# SINGHBHUM OLD RECORDS

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*Gazetteers' Revision Branch  
Revenue Department, Bihar  
Patna*



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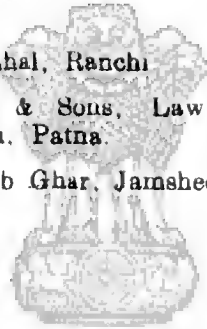
1958

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नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

# SINGHBHUM OLD CORRESPONDENCE

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सत्यमेव जयते

## PREFACE

In the course of re-writing the District Gazetteer of Singhbhum (the last District Gazetteer was published in 1910) the old unclassified and uncatalogued correspondence volumes and other old records in the District Record Room at the district headquarters of Chaibasa and elsewhere were looked into. For the purposes of the revision of the District Gazetteer some of the materials gathered from the study of these hitherto untapped records were utilised. It was, however, thought that much of the valuable information that was gathered from such records many of which were decaying was too valuable to be lost. Selections of the more important letters from 1833 to 1875 are published here as a sister volume to the re-written District Gazetteer of Singhbhum published separately.

There have not been many publications based on a systematic study of the old correspondence volumes and the other old records lying scattered in the District Record Rooms in Bihar. In the thirties Principal K. P. Mitra of D. J. College, Monghyr, had been deputed by the then Government of Bihar and Orissa to look into the records in the District Record Rooms. With the time and resources at his disposal all that he could do was only to indicate a few of the important letters in some of the Record Rooms. It was not possible for him to go deeper into the matter nor to publish excerpts of the more important documents or digests thereof. Principal Mitra's pioneer work was apparently not pursued because of war economy and the later political changes.

The value of such district records was mentioned by W. W. Hunter in his remarks on the great famine of 1769-70 which forms an appendix to the "Records of the Famines in India, 1769—1788" compiled by George Campbell (1868). Regarding the records in the districts lying at the mercy of white ants Hunter remarked : "We know hardly anything of the labouring masses during the last century, or of those customs and usages on which we promised to build up our system of rural law. The truth is, that the source from which alone such information might have been obtained has never been tapped. The neglected district records, when illustrated by the admirably preserved archives in the India Office, shed a new and complete light upon the condition and the land-law of Bengal ; they are pregnant with suggestions to administrators of the present day ; their publication would settle definitely many questions of right now bitterly disputed, and would warn off modern officials from the mistakes which their predecessors made in calamities like the recent famine". These observations of Hunter still hold good. Many of such valuable records have decayed through ravages of time, white ants and by being left on the shelves almost uncared for. The State Government of Bihar are now taking steps for their proper preservation and cataloguing but all this will take time.



Along with the re-writing of the District Gazetteers a study has been made of the records in some of the districts. We have already published such records for Saran, Hazaribagh and Gaya. Singhbhum Old Records is the fourth in the series. The Old Records of Muzaffarpur are also going to be published soon.

The district of Singhbhum is one of the most picturesque, interesting and important districts in India. Her great natural resources are still untapped to a great extent. The district is of great anthropological and ethnological interest. There have been fundamental changes in all aspects in the district in the last five decades that make up life. With the passage of time the value of such old records some of which are published in this book is on the increase.

Some of the documents quoted will show the efforts of the early British administrators to give a system of civil and criminal justice to the district. There are some very important letters regarding police system, *mankis* and *mundas*, the quarrels of some of the Rajas, indigo, land revenue, *abwabs*, *Garjat Mahals*, roads, early geological expeditions, climatic condition, medical problems, illegal taxation, human sacrifices, income-tax, education, etc. We read of Prof. Stoehr and his assistant Mr. Schenk visiting Singhbhum in 1855 for a geological survey. We find a great anxiety for better communications and more educational facilities. There was a human touch suited to the sociological background. Some of the original letters of Mr. E. T. Dalton, Commissioner of Chotanagpur, regarding the movement of 1857 and particularly the association of Raja Arjun Singh of Porahat with the movement have been covered. The letters indicate the hopes, aims, aspirations and mistakes of the administrators and give a clear picture of the people and the country. As a source material for reconstructing the story of the people their value is immense.

The study of the dust-laden and crumbling volumes had to be combined with other official assignments and was spread over some years. It is hoped, however, that the book will be found useful by the local administrators and the future research workers. They will find more materials if they study the original volumes.

**Gazetteers' Revision Section,**

**Revenue Department,**

**Bihar, Patna.**

*The 25th February, 1958.*

P. C. ROY CHOUDHURY.

# SINCHBHUM OLD RECORDS

Volume no. I—1833

VOLUME NO. I—OLD CORRESPONDENCE SINGHBHUM,  
1833—45—54.

No. 363.

Judicial Department.

To

CAPTAIN T. WILKINSON,

*Agent to the Governor-General, Hazareebaugh.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you dated the 13th ultimo submitting arrangements made by you for the future management of the tract of country placed under your authority by Regulation XIII, 1833 and the rules which you propose to prescribe for the guidance of your Assistants in the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice within the tracts placed under their respective jurisdiction.

2. His Honour in Council approves your having divided the districts into three Divisions to be denominated the Manbhum, Lohurdugga and Hazareebaugh Divisions, the first being placed under Ensign Nielson, the second under Lieutt. Ouseley and the third under Mr. Davidson. The general instructions which you have issued for the guidance of those officers as well as the rules for the administration of Criminal Justice with the modification noted in the annexed paper are also approved.

3. It is considered proper to suspend the orders regarding the proposed Rules for Civil Justice till the regulation on that subject which is now preparing by Mr. Millet under the direction of Sudder Courts be passed. Many of the new rules will be applicable to your jurisdiction, and it will be easy to add any that may be specially applicable to that territory as well as to exclude from operation, there, such as many be inapplicable there.

4. The Assistants are authorised to provide themselves each with an office tent of the size of a Captain's Regulation Tent and to charge the expense in Contingent bills. The charge of carriage for the Kutchery tents when the Assistants may be marching will be included in the contingent charges of the office.

I have etc.,

COUNCIL CHAMBER :

*The 17th February 1834.*

Sd. C. MACSWEEN,

*Secretary to Government.*

VOLUME NO. I—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1834—45.

To

C. MACSWEEN ESQUIRE,

*Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Fort William.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the consideration of the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council the following observation on the state of Khurruckdeea-Khurruekdeea formerly consisted of 84 Divisions designated *Guddies*, of these there are only at present in the Agency 51, the others having been transferred to other zillahs but at what periods I know not—

Of the 51 *Guddies*—

- A 28 were permanently settled with the *Ghatwals* in 1197 *Fusly*.
- B 12 are registered as *Mokururie* in the same year, but with the exception of one or two, were all settled with the original *Ghatwals*.
- C 10 were settled in 1207 *Fusly* in *Mokururie*. The settlements were all made with *Ghatwals* except in one instance.
- D 1 Denominated the *Khalsah* was settled with the *Dhanwa Rajah* in 1207—

---

Total .. 51

- A 1 of these *Guddies*, *Latakie* was sold by auction and the heir of the old proprietor subsist on charity collected from relations—
- 1 *Khurgally* was sold privately and the family of the proprietor are in the same condition as the *Latakie* family.
- 8 *Guddies*, viz., *Chuckmunjo*, *Khoochoota*, *Deoparee*, *Doreeta*, *Dumchunch*, *Ghorinjee*, *Jurria*, *Byrio* of these portions have been sold at different times by auction in satisfaction of decrees and by private sale carried over.
- 10 The portions, which remain in the names of the *Ghatwals* or zamindars, are pledged to *Mahajans* and the zamindars, or *Ghatwals* are in the greatest distress. The produce of the portions pledged will not cover the interest accruing on the last bonds executed.

## Brought Forward—A 10.

- 18 *Guddies*, viz., Esko, Burkutha, Deotum, Dighie, Doorinalha, Gondie, Kesko, Gawa, Khesmie, Kuckhar, Kurhurbare, Tuckpoorah, Leda, Nawadee, Palgunje, Pahi, Satgawa and Sree-Rampore are still in the possession of the heirs of the original *Ghatwals*. They are all much involved in debts for the payment of which nearly the whole of their lands have been pledged to *Mahajans*, and their condition is little better than those mentioned above.

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Total .. 28

- B 5 Of these viz., Moheshur, Dighie, Butta, Champa, Dahow and Rajeghur are still in the possession of the heirs of the original *Ghatwals* or zamindar but their condition is similar to those of 18 *Guddies* last mentioned.
- 5 Other *Guddies*, viz., Bijisinga, Chanadee, Kurhadie, Khundeedie and Khyriodee are in the hands of purchasers by auction or by privates and the original owners are in extreme distress.
- 1 *Guddie* Khooksimbar. One third was shortly before the transfer sold in satisfaction of a decree and the remaining two thirds are pledged to *Mahajans*.
- 1 *Guddie* Khyriodie, one fourth was sold by private sale by the proprietor who was in debt and the greatest part of the other three-fourths of his lands pledged to *Mahajans*.

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Total B-12.

Carried over C.8 of the 10 *Guddies* settled in 1207 viz.

Brought forward C-8. Birnee, Ghosa, Deoree, Aroree, Mooneana, Dhoorgaon, Mushoodee, and Paghurdee, have become the property of new people either by public or private sale. The original owners are in the greatest distress.

- 1 *Guddie* Peshum, part of it sold privately and the remainder of it pledged to *Mohajans*.
- 1 *Guddie* Jhardie, still in the possession of the heir of the original *Ghatwals* or zemindars but he, like the rest of them, has given bonds to *Mohajans* far beyond the value of his Estate.

---

Total— C—10

D 1 The Khalsah is in possession of the Dhanwa Rajah, who is in flourishing circumstances chiefly owing to the good management of a respect.

Carried over D 1 able Dewan and the prudence of the Ranee since her late husband's death. This is the only family of the original *Ghatwals* or Zemindars Khurrackdeea which is in good circumstance. Indeed I believe that the sale of the Estates of the other zemindars or *Ghatwals* would not produce sufficient to discharge the last bonds which have been given to *Mohajuns* with the interest on them.

2nd. The above statement would induce a belief that the Tickaits who are the zemindars, were people of expensive habits. I have no reason, however, to believe that such is the case. The debts for which the *Mohajuns* have now claims on them have generally accumulated in the following manner on occasion of marriages, funerals and other ceremonies in their families, cloth, grain and other supplies were obtained from the *Mohajuns* by the Tickaits on credit; if not paid for within a limited time, bonds bearing interest for the amount were granted, more supplies were given for which other bonds were granted. After a short period either on the application of the Tickaits to the *Mohajuns* for further supplies, or on the application of the *Mohajuns* for payment, if payment could not be made or previously to the *Mohajuns* furnishing further supplies, they insisted on a settlement of accounts, on such occasions interest on the bonds were calculated generally at two per cent per mensem and frequently higher, and for the aggregate amount a new bond was granted bearing interest. To obtain payment of these bonds which were almost always made payable within twelve months the *Mohajuns* either had recourse, or threatened to have recourse to the Adawlut. The Tickaits had so strong a dislike to go into Court, that they generally submitted to any terms which might be dictated by the *Mohajuns* in preference. The consequence was another settlement of accounts and new bonds for the payment of which with interest lands were granted at a low rent and pledged for the principal and interest. The lands held in Ticea by the *Mohajuns*, did not produce the full amount of interest, for the balance of which, on receipt of small sums in cash or grain, new bonds were given by the Tickaits and morolands pledged. Sales and conditional sales of land also took place, and thus the lands of nearly every Tickait in Khurruckdeea, are in the hands of *Mohajuns*, having been either sold, conditionally sold or pledged.

3rd. Mr. Davidson the Assistant in the Hazareebaugh Division has been engaged in the investigation of not less than 30 cases in between the Tickaits and *Mohajuns* and has had extensive opportunities of judging of the nature of the transactions between them,

several of these cases have also been appealed to me, and we are convinced from the result of our investigations, that in the majority of cases very trifling considerations have been received by the Tickaits, by whom large sums now appear to be owing to *Mohajuns*, and that a great portion of their debts consists of illegal interest and charges. This view is confirmed, by the circumstances that in all the cases which have come before us the *Mohajuns* have refused to produce their accounts, alleging that they have nothing but the last bonds executed by the Tickaits, and never consider it necessary to keep any accounts having a right by the regulations to recover agreeably to these bonds.

4th. The Tickaits are an ignorant set of people, and by no means expensive in their food, houses or clothing. The *Mohajuns* with very few exceptions were, not many years ago poor, and have now become affluent with claims on almost the whole of the landed property in Khurruckdeea. Their wealth has been chiefly acquired, in their dealings with the Tickaits. If they are allowed to recover their debts under regulation XV of 1793, I of 1798, or XVII of 1806, they must become the proprietors in the course of three or four years of the whole landed property of Khurruckdeea.

5th. The consequences of the Tickaits being deprived of their lands, would I am convinced, be disturbances, of a nature something similar to those in Nagpoor, and Burrabhoom, for the Tickaits although ignorant, have great influence over the inhabitants of the country, who are chiefly men of their own, and other low castes. They are impressed with an idea that they have been cheated out of their lands by the *Mohajuns* assisted by their own Kurpurdazes, who have not frequently been near relations of the *Mohajuns*.

6th. To obviate the crisis which I should anticipate, I beg with diffidence to suggest, that the special permission of Government be given to me to authorize my assistants to investigate the account between the parties, from the commencement of their transactions without any attention to bonds which have been intermediately executed. The *Mohajuns* to have credit for all sums which they have paid to the Tickaits with interest at 12 per cent, and on the other hand the Tickaits to have credit for all sums collected from their lands by the *Mohajuns* with interest on the same, after striking a balance, the *Mohajuns* either to receive lands, or assignments on them for a fixed amount for a limited number of years sufficient for the repayment of the balance. This arrangement in ordinary cases would answer the object I have in view, but it cannot be disguised that many of the Tickaits are too deeply involved even to pay interest at 12 per cent on their debts, it would therefore in some instances be necessary to make *Kistbundeas* allowing a less amount of interest, and probably

for the principal only. In settling these cases the principles of the justice and equity should not observe with reference to the actual condition of the parties and the nature of the transaction which may have taken place between them avoiding in the adjustment of one *Mohajun* account with a Tickait such a settlement as would be prejudicial to his other creditors whose claims are equally good. In all cases they settled the parties to have an appeal to the Agent.

7th. If my suggestion be sanctioned by His Honor in Council the *Mohajuns* will generally receive all they have a just claim though not what acting under the regulation would be awarded to them. The Tickaits, Estate will be preserved to them for when the sale of the lands is prohibited they will be unable to contract debts to an inconvenient extent.

8th. I would extend this mode of settling accounts to all the old hereditary land holders of the Jungle Estate who have been in possession of their lands for generations, but only apply it where the necessity was urgent. For I am extremely sorry to say that five or six Zumeendars of the Maunbhoom Division, particularly those of Jhaldah, Maunbhoom and Chatrah, are so deeply involved in debt, that nothing but the adoption of some plan similar to the one now recommended can possibly prevent the sale of every village in their Estates.

9th. I would at once have acted on these suggestions without troubling Government under the impression that the object of placing these tracts out of the regulations was to allow the Agent in such cases as are above referred to, to exercise his discretion but for the following reasons. Firstly because the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut would I imagine, under the rules laid down for my guidance, admit all appeals from my decisions, which if come to, on the principle of the above suggestions being contrary to the general regulation that court would as a matter of course reverse. Secondly unless specially authorized to do so by Government, I should have considered it necessary, in deciding cases in the mode now suggested, to be recorded on my proceedings my reasons for deviating from the usual course, my chief reason the risk of exciting insurrection by depriving the Tickait of their lands, it would have been highly inexpedient to state, as the Tickaits who have already lost their lands might consider it, as suggesting a way for them to recover the same.

I have & ca,

HAZAREEBAUGH,

Sd. THOS. WILKINSON CAPTN.

The 3rd October 1834.

Governor General's Agent.

VOLUME NO. I.—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1833—45.

No. 9.

To

LIEUTT. TICKELL,

ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENT, SINGHBHUM.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 7, dated the 29th ultimo and in reply to refer you to my letter of yesterday's date with its enclosure.

2. It rests exclusively with you, in your capacity of Revenue Officer to grant Licenses for the sale of intoxicating drugs including Ganja and Bhang either in the military cantonment or any other part of your jurisdiction where you may deem it advisable to allow of its sale, and any one selling the drugs without licence from you, you have authority to fine not for a greater amount 500 Rupees, and in event of non-payment of fine you have authority to imprison in the Dewany jail without iron for a period not exceeding six months.

3. You have also authority to seize intoxicating drugs whenever found in the possession of any one who has not a license if the quantity be greater than required for his consumption.

4. Captain Armstrong could not of course be aware of the existence of this rule which is contained in Regulation X of 1813, and will no doubt assist you, on communicating the contents of this letter to him in preventing the sale of drugs by any person except the one to whom you may grant a license. Churras, mud dut, and Koppah being of a most noxious quality and highly prejudicial to health, are not allowed to be sold under any circumstances.

5. Whenever cattle are found trespassing in the fields of cultivators out of cantonments to the injury of their crops, you should instruct the Coles to bring them to you, and on your being satisfied that a trespass has been committed, you should fine the owner of the cattle at the rate of 8 annas for each buffaloe, bullock, tattoo and horse and for each goat or sheep 4 annas. Trespasses in cantonments—Captain Armstrong will of course punish agreeably to the military regulations.

You will this day receive a reply to your Roobukarry.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. ILLEGIBLE.

Governor-General's Agent.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

KISHENPORE

The 2nd June 1837.



VOLUME NO. I—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1833—45.

No. 30.

To

T. J. HALLIDAY, Esq.,

SECRETARY TO THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT, FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

I have the honour to request you will solicit the Hono'ble the Governor of Bengal to furnish me with instructions on the following subject.

2. On the 28th of April last, Chyton Ghassey of Sarraikela, murdered a man named Rammoo Ghassey, also of Sarraikela. The circumstances were reported to me by Kooner Chuckesdur Sing Zamindar of Sarraikela in Singhbhoom.

3. I do not believe it was ever the intention of Government to allow the Zamindars of Singhbhoom the power of life or death and it would be dangerous to do so still with reference to the 6th paragraph of Mr. Secretary Mangles, letter no. 615, dated the 6th of June, 1837 in reply to the 4th paragraph of my letter no. 20, dated the 5th May 1837. I do not consider I have authority to pass sentence on the murder in the present case, & therefore would wish to be furnished with instructions for my guidance, in the present instance, and on all future occasions as to how I am to proceed in cases of murder, in the Saraikela Zamindaries.

4. I beg respectfully to express my opinion that I consider it would be the most desirable plan, that all persons guilty of murder or man-slaughter in any of the Singhbhoom Zamindaries should be sent to the Assistant in the Colehan who would commit them to be tried by the Agent. To this course the Zamindars would have no objection, and it would ensure the punishment of murders for the Zamindars will never go to the expense of feeding prisoners.

I have & ca,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT'S OFFICE, Sd. T. WILKINSON,  
KISHUNPORE, CHOTANAGPORE, *Governor-Generals's Agent.*

*The 25th June 1838.*

VOLUME NO. I—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1833—45.

No. 34.

To

T. J. HALLIDAY, Esq.,

SECRETARY TO THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT, FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 699, dated the 3rd of July 1838 and in reply to state that Zamindars in Singhbhum since they came under the British Government have considered themselves to have the power of life and death, and it would be dangerous to give it to them, as uncontrolled they would not hesitate to get rid of whomsoever they might consider obnoxious to themselves.

2nd. If the Singhbhum Zamindars be left to punish murderers, as heretofore, the consequence I apprehend will be that if a murderer be a friend or relation of the Zamindar, no notice whatever will be taken of his crime, if he be as indifferent to the Zamindar, as the murdered person, he will in all probability be punished by fine. The consequence will be that the friends of the murdered will take their revenge, whenever an opportunity offers, by either killing the murderer or some innocent near relative.

3rd. The Estates of the several Zamindars in Singhbhum are all in within 14 miles of the Polt. Assistant's station at Chaibassa, and a portion of Sarraikela, is within 6 miles of it. Murders committed in any of the Estates will as a matter of course, become known to the Assistant, and he will also hear what punishment has been inflicted.

4th. Previously to our establishing the post at Chaibassa, murders and their consequences were not fixed upon our attention and had they been the difficulty of punishing the offenders would have been great, from our having no means of securing the criminals, owing to our stations being so far removed from Singhbhum.

5th. By adopting the measure which I suggested in the fourth paragraph of my letter no. 30, dated the 25th ultimo we should prevent officers being in the state I have described in the 2nd paragraph of this letter, and I am not aware that any evil whatever would arise from embracing it.

6th. The above are the reasons which induced me to make the reference to Government, and I respectfully submit, that it appears to me, the measure will not be attended with any embarrassing consequences.

I have & ca,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT'S OFFICE,

Sd/ J. WILKINSON,

KISHENPORE :

Governnor-General's Agent.

The 31st July 1838.

VOLUME NO. I—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1833—45.

No. 832.

To

CAPTAIN T. WILKINSON,

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL ON THE SOUTH-  
WEST FRONTIER.

SIR,

(Judicial Department)

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 34 of the 31st ultimo respecting the commitment and trial of murderers in the Singhbhum district.

2. Although His Honor would wish in most cases to obtain studiously from all interference with the Zemindars of Singhbhum still under the circumstances stated by you and adverting also to the fact mentioned in the 1st paragraph of your letter under acknowledgment namely that the Zemindars in Singhbhum since they came under the British rule, have never considered themselves to have the power of life and death the Deputy Governor sanctions the adoption of the course in the 4th paragraph of your letter no. 30, dated the 25th of June last.

I have the honor to be  
Sir,

Your obedient honorable servant,

FORT WILLIAM :  
The 7th August 1838.

Sd./T. J. HALLIDAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(True copies.)

Sd/ILLEGIBLE,

Governor-General's Agent.

VOLUME NO. I—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1833--45.

No. 107.

To

LIEUTENANT SIMPSON,

OFFICIAL ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENTS, COLEHAN,  
SINGHBHUM.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 172, dated the 21st of September, 1838 requesting instructions as to the mode of assessment, I wish, adopted in the Colehan and in reply to inform you that the demand is to be 8 annas per plough. The number of ploughs in each village to be ascertained, through the *Mankies* and heads of villages under your orders, and for their trouble the heads of villages are to receive the same percentage, as was granted last year after the percentage has

been deducted the balance will be the *jamma* or demand from each village. The amount which will be brought to the credit of Government will be the *jamma* after the percentage of the heads of villages has been deducted.

2. The settlement last year made by Lt. Tickell you may take as a basis for the present yours settlement. Thus.

Names of villages.	Number of ploughs in 1837-38 ascertained by Lt. Tickell.		Numberless in 1838-39 therein 1837-38.		Number more in 1838-39 therein 1837-38.		Total number of ploughs in 1838.
Halloo ..	10		2		5		13

3. The assessment is intended to be made on the quality of land each man cultivates, that is, he is to pay 8 annas for as much land as may have required one plough for its cultivation and not on the amount of wealth he may possess lands in Singhbhum have never been measured and assessing on the plough was considered a plan which the Coles would easily comprehend than any other mode although it is desirable that all should pay for the land they cultivate at the rate of 8 annas plough, it is more an object at present, to civilize the people and preserve tranquility than collect high rents.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT'S OFFICE :

The 25th September 1838.

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

Governor-General.

VOLUME NO. I—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1833—45.

No. 2004.

To (Judicial Department)

CAPTAIN J. WILKINSON,

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, HAZAREEBAUGH.

SIR.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 3rd instant and in reply to acquaint you, that the Honorable the Vice-President in Council has been pleased to authorize you to issue to your Assistants the instructions proposed in paragraph 6 of your letter for the investigation and adjustment of accounts between the Tickaits or Zumindars of Khurruckdeea and the *Mohajuns*.

2. You are also authorized to extend the same mode of settling accounts to all the old hereditary land holders in the Jungle Estates who have been on their Estates for generations limiting the application of it as proposed in paragraph 8 of your letter.

3. His Honor in Council has been pleased to resolve, under the provisions of Section Regulation XIII, 1833, that an appeal from your decision shall not lie to the Sudder Dewanny Adawalut in the cases referred to in the foregoing paragraphs.

COUNCIL CHAMBER :  
The 13th October, 1834.

I have and ca.,  
Sd. C. MACSWEEN,  
Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,  
Agent Governor General and Commissioner.

VOLUME NO. I—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1833—45.

No. 150.

To

LIEUTENANT S. K. TICKELL,

ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENT, COLEHAN, SINGHBHUM.

SIR,

I have now the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 37, dated the 11th of March last, and after duly weighing the subject of it, I consider that the least objectionable plan of rewarding the *Mankee* for the duties they have to perform and their responsibility will be to give them percentage, on the total collections of their Divisions whatever it may be after deducting the 1/5th which Moondas of the villages receive. This plan will have the effect of inducing the *Mankees* to exert themselves to prevent the concealment of ploughs and each *Mankee* will be rewarded according to the extent of his responsibility. Every *Mankee* in common with all the other heads of villages will of course receive the 6th of the collections of his own village and in addition to this you are authorized to allow each *Mankee* 10 per cent on the collections he makes whatever they may amount to after the moundas 6 has been deducted. The 10 per cent will be deducted from the collections, and the balance credited to Government as the land revenue.

2. In reply to the 4th and 5th paragraphs of your letter under acknowledgement, I have to observe that, I do not think it would at present be advisable to make any charges in the distribution of the village amongst the *Mankees*—when it may become necessary to deprive a *Mankee* of his situation from misconduct, should the

number of villages in his charge exceed 20 it may then be advisable to annex the villages in excess to the division of some other *Mankee*, whose charge is contiguous, if the number under him may not exceed 20 villages.

I have the honor to be  
Sir,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT'S OFFICE, Your most obedient servant,

CAMP CHAIRASSA :

The 10th December 1838.

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

Governor-General's Agent.

VOLUME NO. I—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1833—45.

No. 151.

To

LIEUTENANT S. K. TICKELL,

ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENT COLEHAN, SINGHBHUM.

SIR,

On enquiry it appeared, that for services formerly performed the following persons in the Colehan received villages rent free viz.  
Dubroo Mankee of Chersalpeer .. Yeedingabiur

the village of .. .. } Burkundea.  
.. .. } 35 Yeedingabiur  
.. .. } Burkundea.

The late Singral Mankee of .. }  
Adjoodea the uncle of the present .. } Dapye Gumarrea .. 60  
Bughoon the villages of .. }

Jemadar mankee of Assoora .. } Chayan-not ascer-  
the village of .. .. } tained.

Dubroo, Bughoon and Jemadar when Government determined to take the Colehan under its own management murdered every Assistant in their power to forward the news of Government; under these circumstances I considered these undivided deserving of every consideration, therefore confirmed to them their village rent free and gave to them *Pattas* to that effect. Copies of the *Pattas* are formed herewith for record in your office.

Dubroo Mankee is only entitled to the *Malgoozaree* of Burkoodea collected at the Government rate whatever it may be after deducting the moondas share of 1/5th because there is an hereditary moonda in possession of the village.

I have the honor to be  
Sir,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT'S OFFICE, Your most obedient servant.

CAMP CHAIRASSA :

The 11th December 1838.

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

Governor-General's Agent.

VOLUME NO. I—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1833—45.

No. 153.

To

LIEUTENANT S. K. TICKELL,

ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENT, COLEHAN, SINGHBHUM.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 47, dated the 27th of March, 1838, with its accompaniments, and having had with me this morning Rugoonath Biswai and Ghunnoo Mankee to reply as follows :—

2. It appears from the translations of the sunnuds forwarded with your letter, and the originals which I have this morning examined that the following grants of lands and villages rent free, were made by Hurry Hur Singh Rajah of Singhbhum to Jugger-nath Dass Panigrahee Biswai Mohapater, the father of Rugoonath Biswai, viz.

The lands under Jyntgurb or Jyut Fort. The village of Pootgaon or Bindraputterpore. Half of the village of Pakani.  
The village of Joragram or Amjora.

2. Buttees of land in the village of Gobuhgaon.

3. Rugoonath Biswai states in his *Durkhast*, that in consequence of his having seized Soobun Moonda of Koondeadur father of Joomal Moonda, the Coles, (Joomal Moonda and others) drove him out of Jyut and took possession of his villages when Major Mackenzie was Agent ; This I am aware took place early in 1830, and he was driven out of Singhbhum by the Coles into Keonjur owing to the ill will they bore him, arising from his seizure of Soobun Moonda and his active exertions with Major Roughsedge in 1820 and 1821 when that officer entered Singhbhum with troops to punish the Coles.

4. Under the circumstances above stated it would be proper Against to put Rugoonath Biswai in possession of the lands and villages out of which the Coles turned him for . . . . . our Government but as the villages of Turraree Pootgaon, Amjora and 2 Buttees of Gobulgaon have for some time been inhabited by Coles, to put him in possession of them would most probably at some future period give rise to disturbances ; on this account I have this day given to him in exchange of the three villages and two Battees of land, last names, Koontea Pudda, of Pokam and the whole of Borda, and confirmed to him the lands of Jyut which he formerly held, and the other half of Pokam, he will therefore now hold rent free, which will be about equal to what he formerly held.

The lands of Jyut mentioned in his *Tamba Puttee*, the whole of the village of Pokam, the whole of the village of Koontea and the whole of the village of Borda I have this day granted a *patta* to the effect above stated copy of which is herewith forwarded, for your information and guidance, and record in your office.

5. The arrangement detailed in the last paragraph I have made in the presence of Ruggoonath Biswai, and Gunnoo Mankee which is satisfactory to both parties, you must therefore collect the rents of Rurraree, Pootgaon, 2 Buttees of land of Gobulgaon and Amjora in the same manner as from the other Cole villages.

6. With reference to that part of your letter in which you propose to place under the management of Ruggoonath Biswai the villages in the neighbourhood of Jyutgurh, now inhabited by other classes than Coles, I concur in opinion with you in considering the plan a desirable one, and you may appoint him serdar in the same power and authority over them as is exercised by the several *Mankees* over their Divisions, and you may remunerate him for his services in the same manner as an engagement to people to settle in and bring into cultivation lands now waste, of the villages placed under the Biswai, you may give the deserted lands to such persons, as undertake to reclaim them rent free from three or even four years.

7. The following are the villages which you may place under Ruggonath Biswai, viz.—

Jyut Gurh,  
Koontea Pudda,  
Busdeapore,  
Pokam,

5 Poorsatumpore,  
Manickpore,  
Dulpase,  
Bulepose,  
Kundahutta,

10 Moocheegaon,  
Borda, and

13 Kookra Booka.

8. By this arrangement Ghunnoo will retain the management of the following villages—

Gumharrea,  
Luckiepec  
Chundpudda,  
Pulsa,



5 Rajah Bassa,  
Moondwae,  
Kondrakella,  
Karinjea,  
Putta Jyut,  
10 Kowa parra,  
Gohulgaon,  
Turraree  
13 Pootgaon.

I have the honor to be  
Sir,

GENERAL AGENTS OFFICE,  
CAMP CHAIBASSA :  
*The 12th December, 1838.*

Your most obedient servant,  
Sd./-ILLEGIBLE,  
*Governor-Generals Agent.*

VOLUME NO. I—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1833—45.

No. 155.

To

LIEUTENANT S. K. TICKELL,

ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENT COLEHAN, CHAIBASSA.

SIR,

After making enquiries from the Kooar of Sarraikela, and his Umla, I find that the village of Gotannu yielding rent about 8 rupees was formerly given by the Kooar of Serraikele to Hurry Mankie the father of Sanga, Sideo, Markund etc., of Bhunje. His family since I have been in the agency, have always been the best behaved of all the Coles, and were particularly useful with their followers in Koochang.....in 1836 when that place was reduced to order and again in 1837 and 1838 in Singhbhum, when the Colehan was brought directly under the management of Government on this account, I consider the family deserving of every consideration and have therefore confirmed to them the village of Gotannu rent free, and given a *Patta* to the eldest of the family Sangee mankie. To that effect copy of the *Patta* is hcrewith forwarded for record in your office. I have thus long delayed granting the *Patta*, that I might satisfy myself of the truth of the statement made by the members of the family which I have now done.

I have the honor to be  
Sir,

GOVERNOR-GENERALS AGENT'S OFFICE,  
CAMP CHAIBASSA :  
*The 15th December 1838.*

Your most obedient servant,  
Sd./-ILLEGIBLE,  
*Governor-Generals Agent.*

VOLUME NO. I—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1833—45.

No. 4.

To

LIEUTENANT S. K. TICKELL,

ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENT, COLEHAN, SINGHBHUM.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 5, dated the 4th instant soliciting instructions for your guidance in fixing the boundary between the Colehan under your jurisdiction and the other portion of Bamunghatty in the Zemindarry of Mohurbhunje and to reply as follows :—

2. The inability of the Zemindars of Mohurbhunje, and Singhbhum to control their Cole subjects, was the cause of our Government taking the tracts they inhabited direct under own management. This is why the case of the boundary should be fixed with reference to the class of people inhabiting villages on the borders, that is, if there be villages on the borders, inhabited by others than Coles, although those villages may originally have belonged to Toiepur, Burburreedpur or Aulapur, they should be left under the Mohurbhunje Rajah and the boundary should be fixed between them and the adjoining Cole villages should there however be villages on the border formerly forming part of the Cole peers in which the inhabitants are Coles and other classes. If the number of Cole inhabitants exceed those of other classes, the villages should be retained in the Cole peers under your jurisdiction again if these villages in the Cole peers, but not on the borders, inhabited by others than Coles and there be Cole villages nearer to the borders than such villages inhabited by Dukoos, they should be retained within the Cole peers and under your jurisdiction.

3. This arrangement will as you observe prevent the Coles cultivating the belt of jungle between the Cole villages and Bamunghatty but I do not see that it would be just to the Mohurbhunje Zemindar to appropriate rents, which the belt of jungle when brought into cultivation may hereafter yield.

4. I hope these instructions will be sufficiently explicit, but should they not, you will have the goodness again to apply to me.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT'S OFFICE, Your most obedient servant,

CAMP BASHOORGRAM :

The 12th January 1839.

Sd./-ILLEGIBLE.

Governor-General's Agent.

To

F. I. HALLIDAY, ESQUIRE,

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, FORTWILLIAM.

SIR,

I have the honor respectfully to submit for the information of and sanction of the Honorable the Deputy Governor a report on the affairs of Singhbhoom.

2. On the 2nd February 1836 Rajah Achyte Sing of Porahaut, Singhbhoom died. This was reported to Government in Major Wilkinson's letter 10th March, same year and an arrangement it is stated was to have been made for the management of the Estate during the minority of the young Rajah which would be duly reported on. I have been unable to discover any subsequent despatch on the subject, but find that the Ranee, mother of Rajah Arjoon Sing, the late Rajah's eldest son has superintended the affairs of the minor ever since, with the assistance of Baboo Jadoonath Sing a relation. From their mismanagement the Estate has greatly deteriorated and at present under one thousand rupees is the maximum revenue realized yearly. To this should be added a pension of 500 Rs. per annum sanctioned by the Government for the Rajah of Singhbhoom as compensation for the incorporation of some of the Peers of the Colehan, formerly belonging to the Rajah of Singhbhoom with the district under Lt. Tickell, but of which grant the Rajah's advisers have dissuaded his acceptance.

3. Until Major Wilkinson's departure, matters remained quiet but on the 12th May 1839, Jadoonath Baboo ; for Arjoon Sing Rajah ; reported the disaffection of Sonoo Kandarpater the hereditary zamindar of Karaekela and that he should appoint another to succeed him the only alleged reason for this measure was that he had not attended at the investiture of the young Rajah's *Jenew* or *Jagauperebit*. The Kandar Pater soon after appeared and presented a petition stating the injustice of this act and that as he had been in attendance on Major Wilkinson he had sent his sons to assist at that ceremony. Whilst he paid his respects to my predecessor on his departure to Nagpore. On this I sent for Jadoonath Baboo, who evaded attendance for two months, meanwhile he had appointed Chakrow as Kandar Pater and at last on the 6th July, came here on showing to him Major Wilkinson's certificate of the good services of the Kandar Pater dated 27th July he changed his charges against him and stated that he had fraudulently taken the merit of seizing the rebel Chief of Koochang. Dasai Mankee who was he asserted taken by the Rajah Achyte Sing and that he had not attended to the requisitions of the Rajah on various occasions. On reference to the copy Books of Perwannahs

originals in the Kandar Pater lands, I found several dated 18th Act, 1835, 29th Act 1835, 18th November, 1835, 20th November, 1835, 22nd November, 1835, 14th February, 1836 to the Kandar Pater also to Bejroon Sing Jemadar 18th Act 1836 and 18th November in which Major Wilkinson says that as the Rajah Achyte Sing either would not or could not seize the Rebel Dissal and etc. the Kandar Pater was directed to do so and send him in to him direct. At the same time ordering Phynoon Sing Jemadar to proceed and join the Kandar Pater. The Kandar Pater almost immediately caused the seizure of Dussal Mankee and Kutai Sardar the only two chiefs at large, of consequence, previous to those men being sent to Major Wilkinson the Rajah Achyte Sing endeavoured to induce the Kandar Pater to make over his prisoners to him. This he declined and the Rajah left him in a state of great irritation. This is corroborated by Bhyrow Sing whose deposition I took. Kandar Pater mentioned his fears that his obedience to the orders of Major Wilkinson would induce the Rajah to set about his ruin. Major Wilkinson gave him *Perwannahs* dated 18th November, 1835 and 14th February, 1836 stating that no evil results should arise from his performing his duty. Among others Kandar Pater received as the reward of his zeal a present from the Government of 300 Rs. recommended in Major Wilkinson's letter 28th February, 1837. The apprehension of and delivery of the prisoners, Dussal and Kutai to Major Wilkinson is reported in his letter to Mr. Secretary Mangles November, 24th 1835, paragraph 7th. Notwithstanding my explaining to Jadoonath Baboo the whole of the above he still persisted in denying that Kandar Pater had seized these people and confronted with Bhyrou Sing he assured me that all the Jemadars said was false. I have directed Kandar Pater so as to be immediately restored Major Wilkinson having guaranteed his security for the future from the jealousy of the Rajah and his family.

4. On the demise of Rajah Achyte Sing, the Ranee and Jadoonath Baboo accused Koowar Chukerdar Sing of having administered poison to him and also attributed the death of Chintaman Deo to fowl means; instigated by the Koowar. These charges were duly enquired into by Major Wilkinson and Chukerdar Sing was acquitted, but as the Ranee objected to his living within the bounds of her Estate, an agreement was entered into on the 19th July, 1836 before Major Wilkinson by her and Jadoonath Baboo to pay Chukerdar Sing 100 Rs. annually and take his villages of Gotegarh etc. that he was not again to reside in the Estates of the minor Raja, unless permission should be granted on the 20th July. Koowar Chukerdar Sing presented a petition stating that the Raja that is Jadoonath Sing had not adhered to this engagement, on which I called for an explanation. Baboo Jadoonath Sing in his reply stated that the engagement had not been sanctioned and that it was annulled virtually had there been any truth

in Chuckerdar Sing's statement would not. Major Wilkinson had enforced payment that it was contrary to usage for a pension to be given to a murderer by the heirs of the deceased. That the Koowar had been expelled for these murders and that he should not be paid, I then referred to the case and *perwannah* copy book, and find Major Wilkinson had directed payment subsequently to the engagement first 5th August, 1837 and again 3rd and 16th September, 1837. In reply to Judoonath's *Urgie* in which he says he will pay on receiving the collections of the Colehan. Major Wilkinson told him in reply he had nothing to say to the Colehan, which had been taken possession of by the Government but to pay the Koowar at once. It appears he evaded doing so until now and concluding that I should take all he asserted for truth has unhesitatingly made these grossly false representations.

5. Apparently indifferent what the results of his mismanagement might be, he has violently taken the duty on "Koha" or raw wild silk from the Baboo of "Kera" Lokenath Sing. Although long considered independent this he did by sending an armed party. Fortunately the Baboo had the sense not to resist but to attend on me, complaining of Judoonath's conduct and pointing out his general unfitness as guardian or superintendent of the young Rajas' affairs. This Baboo is one of the same family as the Raja. I directed that the Rajah's people should not molest the traders entering "Kera" or demand duty until the Raja proves the justice of his claim to it and until I arrive at "Kera" after the rains.

6. Raja Koom Karn Sing of Bundgaon, another zamindar of influence in the Porahat Estate was accused of sequestrating the property of several dying within his zamindaree and on same of the *Larka Coles* complaining I made the zamindar refund "Murdhun" having been totally abolished and the power to sequester the Estates of those dying to the injury of their heirs being withdrawn throughout this agency. Under pretence of this infringement of the orders, Judoonath Baboo had determined on taking from this man his zamindary but I have for the present prevented his enforcing his instructions and sent Rajah Koom Karn Sing to the Ranee and Raja Arjoon Sing, advising no further steps against him, Koom Karn did good service and in the disturbances also.

7. There are only five or six respectable zamindars in the Estate left to Arjoon Sing. These are all more or less disgusted by the rapacity of the Baboo Judoonath and as Lt. Tickell could not induce the Raja and his advisers to assist him in sending in offenders, absconding into Porahat and even could not prevail on him to allow of witnesses attending. I instructed the zamindars to obey the requisitions of that officer, which would in future be made direct and not through the Raja. Considering the inflammable materials of which the population in these departments consists, I am surprised the exactions of the Baboo have not caused

a disturbance. I can only attribute the apparent quiet to the presence of the detachment at Chaebassa and the control of the Cole Peers being in Lieutenant Tickell's hands, but had the Kandar Pater, the Kera Baboo Raja Koom Karn and Koowar Chuckerdar Sing been left to right themselves there is no doubt serious disturbances would have ensued. The Coles plundering all parties. In the letters above noted by me (Major Wilkinson's to Government), the lukewarmness in behalf of our Government of the Rajah of Singhbhoom and of the Mohurbhunj Raja on all occasions is particularly mentioned. From what I have ascertained since I took charge of this office every thing conforms this view. Retainers of both Rajahs exciting the Coles to annoy us and bringing expensive expeditions to suppress the disturbances. My recapitulating what Major Wilkinson has already stated is needless but even Lt. Kittae lately reports letter dated 8th June, 1839 the discovery of a convenient *ghaut* in the Hills which the Mohurbhunj Raja's people had carefully concealed from us and tried to decoy him away from it. I have myself no doubt the whole of the expense campaigns in the Singhbhoom Colehan were induced by the emissaries of these Rajas of which however only the first has directly benefited by his schemes in getting possession of Bamunghatty and permitting us to pay the greater part of the pension of 3,000 Rs. to the *Mohapater* whose expulsion could never have taken place, but for the assistance of the Singhbhoom Raja and Kursawan Thakoor and advantage taken of our name, the Mohurbhunj Rajah having given out, we had sent the troops to assist him, the Khandar Pater and others now do not hesitate in giving every information on these subjects.

8. Under all these circumstances I have the honor respectfully to advise that the Raja Arjoon Sing's Estate be taken into wd and place under Lieutenant Tickell's superintendence the eastern boundary being that officer's jurisdiction and Porahatt being but a short distance from where he resides, The western boundaries are Chota Nagpore zamindar's Estate, also north part of the same ; Koochang and Kursawan ; south Colehan. The Coles do not feel that the Raja has the power to enforce the payment of the revenue. Consequently, it is now more a matter of free will than compulsion if any thing is paid. By the time the Raja would be of age (6 or 7 year) matter would I trust have been adjusted and a regular system of business correct abuses. The dependent zamindars who have for several years set his authority at defiance would be allowed to pay their usual tribute and the hopes of the turbulent checked. There are several evil advisers noticed by Major Wilkinson who should not be permitted to remain near the person of the young Raja Chunder Deo and Rodra Deo besides these Geeree Dit and Judonath Baboo to whom are attributed all the misfortunes of the head of the house. This is the only remaining part of the Cole country not under our direct management, it strikes me to be particularly desirable to seize the present opportunity

of placing these people under a person of ingratiating disposition and ability of Lieutenant Tickell who will be able to induce them to forego many of their habits, imperceptibly. I have written to the Ranee, mother of Raja Arjoon Sing to carry on the business herself until I am honored with the instructions of the Government.

9. The translation of the various papers I allude to are herewith sent.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
CHOTA NAGPORE :  
The 12th August, 1839.

I have & ca.,  
(Sd.) J. R. OUSELEY,  
Agent, Governor-General.

True copy.

(Sd.) J. R. OUSLEY,

Agent.

VOLUME NO. I—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1833—54.

(No. 36.)

To

H. J. PRINSEP Esq.,  
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FORT  
WILLIAM. POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have the honor to report for the information of the Hon'ble the President in Council; circumstances connected with the demise of Thakoor Chytun Sing of Khursowah.

2. On the 2nd August I received a note from Lieutenant Tickell, Political Assistant in the Colehan dated 30th July, mentioning the precarious state of the Thakoor's health and the probability of his speedy decease on which event taking place the Thakooryne had given out her intention of becoming a *Suttee*. Lieutt. Tickell hoped I had no objection to interfere, as far as proper; in using argument and he had been lavish but to no effect, he feared. I immediately despatched the Jemadar of Hurkuras another man to explain to the son of Chytun Sing, Opendar Sing the impropriety of doing so, the act being in the eyes of the Government so objectionable and sent a letter to the Thakooryne to shew her how extremely displeasing such conduct would be to the Government and in gentle terms, requiring her desistence; and advising resignation, under the afflictions it might please the Almighty, to visit her with but trusted that Chytun Sing Thakoor, her husband might yet

recover ; this letter was to be held back if appearances were in favour of the Thakoor's recovery.

3. I received another note from Lieutt. Tickell, dated the 4th August giving cover to an *urzee* in the name of Chytun Sing then alive; but written by Opendar Sing his eldest son. In this he expresses his anticipations of fatal results consequent to the long and violent illness he had endured begged ; Opendar Sing might be allowed to succeed also apportioning to his younger children shares ; requesting a *Perwannah* guaranteeing the succession to Opendar Sing and approval of his arrangements a *Perwannah* as requested was sent on 8th August, to Lieutt. Tickell for him on the 9th August arrived a report from Bhyroon Sing Jemadar and the Hurkura who had reached Khursoman they stated amendment had taken place in the Thakoor's health and the same day a letter from Opendar Sing who stated no idea of *Suttee* had been entertained by his mother ; and as such was not her intention and his father was better he had prevented, the letter to his mother being given and suggested the propriety of recalling the Jemadar and Chuprassy on which I wrote to Bhyroon Sing-Jemadar to return and sent the petition to Lieutt. Tickell for his information. Next day (10th) three reports were sent by the Jemadar and Masun Alie native doctor, who had been sent out to attend on the Thakoor that the disease had acquired greater virulence that he was despaired of, and that a *Suttee* was contemplated by the Thakooryne that a more peremptory prohibition should be sent as they appeared ; to regard the argument and advice as *proforma* and offered presents to induce them to get out of the way. I lost not a moment in sending an express to tell the Jemadars to stand fast, and prevent as he best could all attempts of *Suttee*; writing at the same time to Lieutt. Tickell—Khursawan is about 60 miles from this and 20 from Chyebassa where Lieutt. Tickell resides.

4. At the same time under the cover to Lieutt. Tickell I sent a *Perwannah* to Opendar Sing, assuring him, that should he encourage on the decease of his father, the concremation of his mother with the body the certain displeasure of the Government would be the result, and that such deliberate preparations for so hurried a ceremony previous to his father's death were highly improper and that with God's will he might still recover. On the 15th August I received a report from the Jemadar dated the 12th mentioning the death on the day before of the Thakoor of the attempt, to become a *Suttee* and, of the Thakooryne's desire being overruled by him and the fortunate arrival of Lieutt. Tickell at the moment of removing, the Thakoor's body ; to the pile. In a note Lieutt. Tickell mentions, the arguments he used to overcome her extreme desire to be burnt and promised to procure permission for her to reside at Poorce (Jugurnath) for the rest of her life. From that day she appears to have become resigned to existence. That day (15th) I wrote to the Jemadar and Hurkura to return if their presence was



no longer requisite. On the 20th August I received two *urzees* from Opendar Sing, stating in them he had, to express his thanks to Lieutt. Tickell and me for having prevented his mother's incineration; lamenting his misfortune in the loss of his father; and requesting that the *sunnud* of "Thakoorjee" might be sent to him as his father's heir. I replied on the same date I could not give the *sunnud* without the authority of the Government. On the 24th August a similar request was received from Opendar Sing. On the 26th August Bhyroon Sing Jemadar returned. I took his deposition. He states, that all the usual preparations for *Suttee* were made that he sent all the females of Khursawan to the Thakooryne, to explain to her, the views the Government had of the ceremony that on the Thakoor expiring, he occupied one gate and the Hurkura the other, and on the body being removed to where it was to be burnt, he spoke to the Thakooryne; that she was apparently determined but on Lieutt. Tickell's coming and explaining to her the injury her family would sustain from her loss she took off her ornaments; and fine dresses and consented to widowhood. She is much beloved I hear by her people. I have addressed the Thakooryne to express my acknowledgements, for her compliances with my requests and condoling on her loss. Bhyroon Sing added that Thakur Chytun Sing's young daughter married to Chate Rai younger brother of the Mohurbunj Raja was burnt as a *Suttee* at Baree Pudda with her late husband a day or two before Chytun Sing died. Intimation of this horrible event did not reach Khursawan until after the Thakooryne had consented to forget the ceremony and a day or two after, Chukerdhur Sing's sister, married to the Keonjur Raja was also burnt with the dead Raja. Neither of these places are in this Agency.

Allow me most respectfully to suggest that, the Government should in some way mark its approval of the attention to its wishes, evinced by the Thakooryne and the Thakoor Opendar Sing and request permission to cause the *sunnud* desired by the Thakoor, to be forwarded to him. To Lieutt. Tickell's unwearied and humane attention I am indebted for success in preventing this *Suttee*.

GOVERNOR GENERAL AGENT'S

OFFICE, CHOTA NAGPUR :

The 28th August, 1839.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) I. K. AUSELEY,

Governor General's Agent.

True Copy.

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE

Governor General's Agent.

VOLUME NO. I—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1833—1854.

No. 9511.

A. J. M. MILLS, ESQR.,

SUPERINTENDENT TRIBUTARY MEHALS, CUTTACK.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 4077 of the 17th September forwarding revised **Judicial Department.** rules for the Government of the Tributary Mehals in Cuttack and in reply to inform you, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal in communication with the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, has, thought it better not to pass any regular and defined rules upon the subject, at least for the present.

2. It is thought advisable however that the spirit of the Rules proposed by yourself should be acted up to, in all future cases, and it will be necessary for you to give the Tributary Rajah an opportunity of knowing that they will be ordinarily amenable to the Superintendent's Court in the manner suggested by you according to the instructions which may from time to time be furnished by the Government.

3rd. There is but one instance in which any correction of the proposals submitted appear necessary. In the 6th proposed rule the word "unlimited" should be altered to limited, which will give the Superintendent authority to interfere in extreme cases, and when such interference may be considered absolutely necessary.

4th. Without any defined rules then, the Superintendent will be generally guided by the spirit of those suggested by you. He will exercise a superintendence over the administration of the Tributary Mehals. He will not interfere too much between the Rajahs and their tenantry but at the same time he will see that the power of life and death be in no case exercised by the Rajahs, that *Suttees* and sacrifices be as much as possible put a stop to, and that the Rajahs be not permitted to enter into hostilities with each others.

5th. The power of sentencing to imprisonment for 7 years will lie with the Commissioner, any severer punishment which it is proposed to inflict upon a party must in the first instance be reported for confirmation to the Governor of Bengal.

6th. The Rajahs should be given to understand that they will be liable to be held answerable for all property stolen within their Territories and that they will be expected to deliver up to the Superintendent any fugitives charged with heinous offences, who may conceal themselves in their Estates, referring to the last paragraph of your letter in which you intimate an opinion that some of the Tributary Mehals may with entire propriety be brought under the

general regulations, I am desired to state that His Lordship is not certain that he clearly apprehends the purport of the latter sentences of the paragraph but he would request to have from you a more detailed report upon the subject with any specific recommendation which you may think it propose to submit for his consideration.

FORT WILLIAM :  
The 17th November, 1840.

I have & ca.,  
(Sd.) I. H. YOUNG,  
Deputy Secretary to the Government  
of Bengal.

VOLUME NO. I.—OLD CORRESPONDENCE SINGHBHUM, 1833—54.

No. 1123.

FROM

UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

To

LIEUTENANT COL. OUSELEY,

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, SOUTH-WEST FRONTIER.

*Dated Fort William, the 20th November, 1843.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 43 of the 8th ultimo forwarding to this office under orders contained in Mr. Secretary Thomson's communication of the 23rd September, the papers of the several references addressed by you to the Supreme Government on the 22nd, 28th and 31st August last.

2. As you have already been made acquainted with the Deputy Governor's opinion on your proceedings in the case of Paloomu let those parts of your letters referred to above which relate to the orders in that case do not require further notice here.

3. With reference to your letter of the 31st August in which you complain to the Government of India that the Sudder Court of themselves reverse the orders of the Government, the Deputy Governor directs me to convey to you the following observations, from which it will probably be apparent to you on full consideration that you have in some degree misapprehended the circumstances of the case.

4. It appears that on the 10th November 1842 your Principal Assistant Captain Hamyngton submitted for your consideration that a decree had recently been passed by one of the Civil Courts of Midnapore against the Ghatsilla zemindar and that other decrees also had formerly been passed against him for considerable sums. Captain Hamyngton doubted the validity of these decrees issued. Subsequent to Regulation 13, 1833 which exempts Ghatsilla from the

operation of Regulations. On this head however he exempted himself diffidently and the object of his communication was to notify to you that he requested the Judge of Midnapore to send these decrees for execution but that the Judge had refused to send them.

5. You would appear to have understood the purport of Captain Hamyngton's letter for on its receipt you immediately addressed the Judge of Midnapore requesting him if he should agree as to the validity of the decree to procure its valid meaning obviously its annulment as to transfer the case for trial demand the Principal Assistant at Manbhoom.

6. In reply to this call the Judge of Midnapore forthwith transmitted decree to you for execution as had been desired by Captain Hamyngton explained that he had at one time declined to do so was now satisfied that it was proper to it for execution by the Manbhoom authorities.

7. Respecting the legality of the decrees which by an erroneous interpretation of the object of your Assistant's letter you had called in question the Judge merely marked that the defendant had never demurred to the jurisdiction during the trial.

8. It appears that the other decrees against the Rajah were sent to you in manner and you transmitted them all to Captain Hamyngton instructing him not to execute them but that they were together void and must be tried upon.

9. Captain Hamyngton was surprised by this communication. I did not imagine he "says in his letter to the Judge of Midnapore dated 14th March 1843 that the Governor-General's Agent would consider himself competent to declare all the proceedings of the Zilla Court". My object has been only to obtain the decrees for execution. Incidentally I touched the question of jurisdiction because the exclusion of suits against the border zemindars by the Midnapore authorities certainly leads to defeat the intention of Regulation, 13 of 1833. I did not however suppose that the decrees were illegal or if they were that the local authorities could set them aside.

10. To you, Captain Hamyngton wrote in a similar manner stating that he only applied to have decrees sent to him for execution not to have them. He was embarrassed by the course you had taken. He was unable, he said to carry your instructions into effect.

11. On this you submitted the correspondence to the Government with your letter dated 20th March. You still overlooked the real nature of Captain Hamyngton reference the purpose of which would have been fully answered by the transfer to him of the decrees for execution which had already taken place. You dwell entirely on the supposed illegality of the decrees himself being contrary to Regulation 13, 1833.

12. This letter and its enclosures were sent by the Deputy Governor to the Sudder Court for such orders as the Court might think necessary.

13. The Court after inquiring the circumstances replied that the decrees were undoubtedly legal. The money they said was borrowed and the bonds executed in Midnapore and the transactions out of which the actions arose all bore date interior to Regulation 13, 1833.

14. The Deputy Governor transmitted to you a copy of this letter and of the reply to the Court in which it was stated that His Honor concurred as to the legality of the decrees and thought Captain Hamyngton's request to have them transferred to him for execution perfectly reasonable and conformable to Law.

15. The Sudder Court instructed the Judge of Midnapore accordingly telling him with reference to the execution of these decrees that it would rest with the Courts by which the decrees were passed to see their complete execution in the same manner as they would with regard to any other decree under circular order no. 83, 8th May, 1845.

16(1) The words of the circular in mention are as follows :—

With reference to the constitution no. 1000 by which it was ruled that the case which issued a process for the sale of property in another jurisdiction shall dispose of the objections which may be taken to such orders I am directed to inform you that the Government have been pleased to prescribe the following rule for further observance.

(2) Upon ascertaining that an application for the sale of property lying in the jurisdiction I would have complied with the application, shall be transferred to Judge of the district in which the property be brought to sale is situated. The whole of the proceedings consequent thereon as well as any incidental investigation shall be conducted by that officer in the same manner as the Court is seeing the process would have done had the property been situated within the limits of its own jurisdiction.

(3) This rule shall be applicable to all sales whether made with or without the instruction of the revenue authorities.

17. To that the instruction of the Court to the Judge were perfectly in accordance with the orders of the Government and were also exactly what Captain Hamyngton had from the first desired.

18. Nevertheless both yourself and Captain Hamyngton object to the Court's orders as not coming up to the intentions of the Deputy Governor and in order to have the Court's orders set right and made conformable to His Honor's intentions you have applied to the Supreme Government.

19. Under any circumstances the course adopted by you must be deemed inconvenient. The objection taken is not to the orders

issued by the Deputy Governor in the case, but to the instructions given by the Sudder Court for the purpose of carrying those orders into effect and the nature of the objection is that they do not go so far as the Deputy Governor intended. That the Deputy Governor intended the decrees to be invariably sent for execution to the Manbhoom authorities, while the Court's instructions leave it to the option of the Zillah Judge to see them or not. This being the tenor of objection you should have referred the matter again to the Deputy Governor for consideration and not to the Supreme Government and the Deputy Governor if he found his orders insufficiently carried into effect would have done which might have been proper towards themselves complete execution.

20. But it would seem that both Captain Hamyngton and yourself are labouring under some mis-apprehension of the circumstances. For in the first place the correspondence shews that the decrees have already been transferred to Captain Hamyngton for execution as he desired and in the second place the orders of the Sudder even if the case had not yet been transferred to Captain Hamyngton fully provide for there be transferred before any attempt can be made to execute them in his jurisdiction.

21. The wordings of Captain Hamyngton's letter make it very probable that he has not before him the circular alluded to read without the circular which is quoted above at full length the Sudder's order might seem to leave some option to the Zillah Judge but read with the circular it is apparent that the Judge if he desires to execute the decrees by attaching land of the Rajas (the mode of execution to whole Captain Hamyngton particularly alludes) has no choice but to send them to Captain Hamyngton for execution. When Captain Hamyngton gets them and indeed he has got them already he will according to the very spirit of the Court's circular exercise the same powers in respect to their execution as would the Zillah Court itself in cases fully within its own jurisdiction.

22. Whether when he comes to employ these powers he may find reason in one case or another or in all of them to suspend or mitigate the immediate severity of execution will depend upon the nature of each case as it appears before him and whose the general rules and instructions under which he proceeds. These more difficult questions need not be under up as you have begun to do with the similar matters of the present correspondence. The discretion which has been alluded to the officers under you in regard to similar cases will probably serve to facilitate the disposal of these or if there should arise a doubt in any case or class of cases as has heretofore happened you can as you have done before in such cases refer for the Deputy Governor's orders and proceed accordingly.

23. The subject of your letter No. 32 of the 14th ultimo being closely connected with that of the several communications referred to above I am directed to take this opportunity of replying to it. You recommend therein that the powers which were conferred on agency authorities by the orders of Government under 13th October, 1834 of investigation and adjusted accounts between zemindars and *Mohajans* and of reducing the rates of interest on loans should be extended to the remission of unexecuted decrees. Some of these decrees are stated by you to be of subsequent date to the orders cited. It is therefore to be presumed that they are passed in the spirit of those orders but should there be any cases in which this has not been sufficiently kept in view or should the amount of interest according since the date of the decrees be so great as to render it impossible to realize the sums due without selling the estates of the dependants, the Deputy Governor is disposed to authorize the remission of such decrees by you and your Assistants as well as of all unexecuted decrees passed before the orders of 1834 whenever the plaintiffs may petition the Courts to enforce them.

24. His Honor has been led to give his sanction to your recommendation as being made in conformity to the principle recognized in the orders before quoted ; this principle is the preservation of tranquillity by maintaining if possible the Jungle Chiefs in their estates. But in following it out you should be careful yourself and should warn your subordinates not to let these rude zemindars become impressed with the idea that they be supported by the Courts in refusing payment of demands which their own perverseness and have kept unliquidated for a length of time.

25. The Deputy Governor desires you will complete the Enquiry in the case alluded to in the 11th paragraph of your letter dated 22nd August. You are likewise requested to forward a copy of this communication to Captain Hamyngton for his information.

26. The original enclosures which accompanied your letter of the 20th March are herewith returned.

I have & ca.

(Sd.) A. TURNBALL,

*Under-Secretary to Government of  
Bengal.*

True copy.

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

*Agent, Governor-General.  
Commissioner.*

VOLUME NO. I—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1832—54.

No. 31.

To

CAPTAIN W. H. OAKES,

1ST CLASS ASSISTANT AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL,  
SINGHBHUM.

Sir,

Herewith I have the honor to forward for your guidance a letter addressed by me to Captain Tickell, 1st Class Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Poorulia directing him to transfer the superintendence of the Ghatsilla Estate to you.

2. The people are generally extremely wild. The estate is large extending from 70 to 80 miles in length east and west and 30 or 40 north and south.

3. The Civil and Criminal appeals of Ghatsilla you will send to Captain Hamyngton, Deputy Commissioner, also cases committed to the sessions. It is desirable that you should visit this Estate as soon as possible and proceed to inquire into the origin of the disputes between the Indigo Factory at Kamenara and the people. The accounts of the Raja are to be made out including the Midnapore decrees and every other claim up to the date of the attachment of the Estate and on being completed. You will be pleased to forward them to me with any suggestions that may occur to you as to the whole balances being liquidated by instalments, whether the Estate should be continued to be managed by the Assistant, or if on giving security for payment of *Kists*, it should be made over to the Raja.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
CHOTA NAGPUR :

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

*The 20th November 1845.*

Your most obedient servant,  
(SD.) J. R. OUSELEY,  
*Agent, Governor-General.*

VOLUME NO. 1—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1833—54.

No. 32.

To

CAPTAIN S. R. TICKELL,

1ST CLASS ASSISTANT AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, PURULIA.

Sir,

On receipt of this letter request that you will make over the Ghatsilla Estate to Lieutenant W. H. Oakes management for you



have so very large a proposition of work to perform that it can hardly be expected that you could afford be sure to enter into the inquiry now directed on the decreed under debts of the Dhulbhoom Raja for which the estate is now attached Every department would fall into arrears and at the end of the year approaching an enormous accumulation of business would be the result which would doubtless attract the attention of the Government. I have therefore deemed it expedient to transfer this estate in every department temporarily to the Singbhoom Division and in case of the Government not approving the same. After Lieutenant Oakes will have completed the inquiry it would revert to you again but this for many reasons before mentioned in another letter to the Government I trust may not take place.

2. The collections will be paid into the Chyebassa treasury and every month the assistant there will forward you a receipt as a revenue remittance, your accounts remaining unchanged and the Estate remaining on your rent roll and *touzee* as heretofore. This is only adverting Government *Jumma*.

3. The gross accounts of the attached Estate will of course be kept by the 1st Class Assistant at Chyebassa and the revenue remittance for *Malgoozaree*, etc., above alluded to enter in both sides of it. All departments charge (Raja's allowance, etc.) suspended items deposits will be kept by the Chyebassa Assistant. You will therefore be pleased to send one *Mohurir* with the papers to carry on the work.

4. The whole of the Judicial and Collectorate, etc., papers need not be sent until I write again. Those only requisite in adjusting the decrees and other claims against the Raja and the *Malgoozaree* accounts of the last two or three years. The Darogha and Tahsildar should be placed at the disposal of the Chyebassa Assistant. I have addressed the Raja on the subject and trust no confusion will arise from this arrangement.

5. I have requested Lieutenant Oakes to proceed into Dhulbhoom and receive the papers at Ghatsilla. After which he can continue his tour on to the Factories of Messrs. Cockerell and Co. and make a minute inquiry into the causes for the dissatisfaction of the people.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT'S AND  
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
CHOTA NAGPUR :

I have & ca.,  
(SD.) J. R. OUSELEY,  
*Agent, Governor-General.*

*The 24th November, 1845.*

VOLUME NO. I.—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1833—54.

No. 7.

FROM

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL,  
SOUTH-WEST FRONTIER.

TO

LIEUTENANT I. C. HAUGHTON,  
1ST CLASS ASSISTANT AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL,  
SINGHBHUM DIVISION.

*Dated Chota Nagpur, the 17th March, 1851.*

SIR,

It does not appear to me necessary that vacancies among *Mankees* in the Colchan, the subject of your letter no. 39, dated the 10th March, should be filled up according to any invariable rule, having exclusive reference to election, or family.

2. The individual who exercises greatest degree of local influence, for the best purpose, is the one best qualified for the office.

3. Now the man who might be elected by his fellow villagers, might not in your judgement, possess the above qualification and could not therefore be approved by you. Consequently the office is not "purely elective".

4. On the other hand, the adult heir of a deceased *Mankee* who had filled the office with the highest credit, might be considered by you ineligible on account of some defect in his disposition or his intellect. Neither therefore is the office strictly hereditary.

5. I am of opinion that when a *Mankee* who has discharged the duties of the office creditably, may leave a son apparently not disqualified to succeed, he should not be passed over without a fair trial. Apart from other considerations, the knowledge that such a general rule was acted on, would induce good conduct and efficiency on the part of all *Mankees* who might have sons.

6. So also if a good *Mankee* should leave no direct heir, but there would be a number of his family generally qualified I would give him a preference over others, and I can see no objection to such a party acting for the minor son of his deceased relative, provided it be clearly understood that the said minor would not succeed unless quite qualified to do so, when he might reach mature age. In connection with this point, it occurs to me that the opportunity might be improved, by such minors being required to learn to read and write some language during their minority.

7. It would be impossible for me to lay down further definite rules for your guidance in filling up every vacancy which may occur. Neither would it be expedient that I should do so; for the

Coles should continue to feel that the authorities have unrestricted control in such matters.

8. So long as you exercise the above control according to the spirit of the remarks made by me in the preceding paragraphs, your proceedings will not be interfered with by me. In reporting them for confirmation, I beg you will favour me with an English letter in every case stating the grounds for which your nominee may have been selected.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(S1.) ILLEGIBLE,

*Agent, Governor-General.*

VOLUME NO. I.—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1833—54.

No. 45.

FROM

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL,  
SOUTH-WEST FRONTIER.

To

LIEUTENANT I. C. HAUGHTON,  
1ST CLASS ASSISTANT AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL,  
SINGHBHUM.

*Dated Chota Nagpur, the 3rd September, 1851.*

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter no. 160, dated the 30th August.

2. I am sorry to learn that considerable excitement and panic exist among the Coles in the neighbourhood of Chyebassa, in consequence apparently of the arrest of the prisoners Joto senior and Gardee and that the inhabitants of two villages have actually taken to the jungles. You will oblige me by making the report on this subject, promised in the 2nd paragraph of your letter full and precise on all points, and by expediting the transmission of it as much as possible.

3. Pending the receipt by me of such a report I authorize you to suspend the execution of my orders in the case of the above prisoners, provided, but only provided, that you consider the peace of your district endangered by your sending them at once to Hazaribagh. You will be pleased to report to me whether you act upon the discretion thus conveyed to you or not. You will at the same time be pleased to state whether you consider a temporary or permanent addition to the Military Force stationed in Singhbhoom

necessary to enable you to conduct the ordinary duties of your office among which I class your carrying into execution the orders in question.

4. The Native Record of the case of the said prisoner was returned to you with my Roobikarce dated 19th August, and without having it before me, I may not be able fully to explain the grounds of my order therein. But I will endeavour to do so.

5. You are aware that the Government have directed that all prisoners in the Agency under sentence for long-terms, should undergo their sentences in the new jail at Hazaribagh. You are likewise, aware, no doubt, that according to the provisions of Act VII of 1850, the Government is competent legally to order the removal of prisoners from one jail to another within the Presidency, the time occupied in removal being reckoned as part of their imprisonment. Further more you may be aware that the Nizamut Adawlut may order any prisoner sentenced to imprisonment for life, to be transported beyond sea.

6. Now in the case under notice you, having sentenced Gardee to imprisonment for 3 years and Joto senior to imprisonment for 4 years, sent on your proceedings in due course for revision in this office, and I having revised them formed the opinion that such sentences were too wild for o'd offenders, one or both of whom had already undergone a full sentence in the Chyebassa Jail. Under ordinary circumstances I should have annulled your orders, and directed that the men should be committed to take their trial anew before my own Court.

7. But I considered that whilst there were objections to such a course there was at the same a perfectly unobjectionable alternative; if imprisonment at Hazaribagh were less popular with offenders, as I conceived it was likely to be than imprisonment at Chyebassa. It appeared to me in fact that if the prisoners should undergo their respective sentences of 3 and 4 years at Hazaribagh, according to the wishes of the Government, they would suffer a more severe measure of punishment than according to your orders, without other innocent persons concerned in the case being brought a long distance from their homes, at a season when their presence there might be much wanted on account of their crops, and travelling be inconvenient if not dangerous to them.

8. And that I had the power of ordering that the prisoners would undergo their sentences at Hazaribagh appears to me beyond a doubt. For even supposing that to "modify" might mean to "mitigate" and only to "mitigate" as I see you read it, still I might have confirmed your order entirely and then directed you to send the prisoners over to Hazareebaugh in pursuance of the views prescribed by Government.

9. But I think that to "modify" means not only to mitigate, but also to "fashion" or to "adjust", and that this was precisely

the manner in which I treated the sentence passed by you upon the prisoners, for inasmuch as the term of imprisonment in either case was the same the difference between your order and mine consisted not in a matter of fact, but simply in a matter of opinion as to whether Chyebassa or Hazareebaugh was the more eligible place in which such term should be passed, a difference analogous to that ordered by the Sudder Court, when they direct that prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for life shall be transported beyond sea.

10. I need scarcely add that as a clause of the rules under notice in close context with that in which the word "modify" is found gives the Agent the power directly to enhance a sentence awarded by his subordinate by ordering him to commit the case for trial *de novo*. The spirit of the rules is quite consonant with my construction of the letter of them in regard to that word.

11. For the foregoing reasons, I refused in my letter no. 43, dated the 28th August to reconsider my judgment in the case under notice, as requested in your letter no. 155, dated the 25th August and still adhere to that determination.

12. But in order to prevent the possibility of further misunderstanding from any sort of cause, I think it right now clearly to inform you that all prisoners sentenced by you to terms of imprisonment respectively less than six months, will be liable to be transferred to undergo such sentences at Hazareebaugh instead of at Chyebassa.

13. At present I see no necessity for making a representation to the Government on the subject of this correspondence.

महोदय महोदय I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

Agent, Governor-General.

VOLUME NO. I—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1833—54.

No. 59.

FROM

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL,  
SOUTH-WEST FRONTIER.

To

LIEUTENANT I. C. HAUGHTON,  
1ST CLASS ASSISTANT AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL,  
SINGHBHUM DIVISION.

*Dated Chota Nagpore, the 21st October, 1851.*

SIR,

With reference to the 3rd paragraph of your letter no. 186, dated 26th September, I have the honour to inform you that I

see no reason on any grounds to review the judgment passed by me in the case therein referred to.

2. I am of opinion that it is not expedient to treat the enticing away of even a married woman who has arrived at year of discretion, as a criminal offence in Singhbhum.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,  
*Agent, Governor-General.*

VOLUME NO. I—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1833---54.

No. 38.

Extracts forwarded to the Officiating 1st Class Assistant, Governor-General's Agent at Singhbhum for his information and guidance.

By his obedient servant,  
(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,  
*Governor-General's Agent.*

Extract from a letter, from the Governor-General's Agent, S. W. Frontier, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, no. 24, dated 28th September 1852.

5. "But Singhbhum must I regret to say be considered an exception to this favourable expectation especially the Colehan, which furnishes the bulk of the land revenue yielded by the entire district. There the scarcity of produce was so great in the year under report, that the people were driven to consume much of the rice which they usually reserve for seed and have a considerable breadth of land which would otherwise have been cultivated remains fallen."

6. "For this reason it appears to me inexpedient that the return of ploughs which form the basis assessment in the Colehan should every where be very closely scrutinized in the ensuing cold season. That some frauds were practised in these returns a few years ago there is little room for doubt but the enquiry which followed the suspicion of cultivation being concealed has probably caused the attempt to be discontinued and the Coles are of too excitable a character to render it advisable or considerate that in their present straitened

See para. 15 of Report no. 31, dated 21st September 1850. See para. 19 of Report no. 31, dated 21st September 1850 and paragraph 6 of Report no. 32, dated 23rd October 1851.

circumstances they should be subjected to needless disquietude on a surmise that the contrary may be the case."

7. "To obviate inconvenience from the above cause without any undue concession on the part of the Government I propose that the Assistant in charge of Singhbhum shall march through the Colehan in the coming cold season and whilst in conciliating communication with the people quietly compare the returns of ploughs for a few villages casually selected with the number yokes of working bullocks and the breadth of cultivation he may find there and thereby show to the people that an endeavour to defraud the Government in their assessment would at any time be liable to discovery."

Extract from a letter, from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, no. 382, dated 15th October, 1852.

4. "Altho' the crops of the past season failed the Commissioner observes that compensating crops may be looked for in the present season, but he expects Singhbhum and especially the Colehan which furnish the bulk of the land revenue of that district from the general expectation. There he observes the scarcity of produce was so great in the year of report that the people were driven to

**Note for an explanation of the system of assessment prevailing in the Colehan see para 9 of the Boards' report dated 25th February, 1851, no. 117.**

consume much of the grain which is the ordinarily reserve for sowing and hence a considerable area which would otherwise have been cultivated remains fallow this year. For this reason he deems it expedient that the returns of the number of ploughs which form the basis of assessment in the Colehan should not be too closely scrutinized in the ensuing cold season. He represents the Coles to be of too excitable character to render it advisable or considerate that in their present straitened circumstances they should be subjected to needless disquietude on surmise of patches of cultivation being possibly concealed in order to evade the assessment and he proposes therefore that instead of a minute enquiry in the coming cold season, the Assistant in charge of Singhbhum should march thro' the Colehan and in conciliatory communication with the people quietly compare the returns of ploughs for a few villages taken at random with the number of yokes of working bullocks and the breadth of cultivation he may find there this shewing the people that any attempt to defraud the Government in the assessment would at any time be liable to detection. The Board quite approve of this course and of the Commissioner's intentions to be indulgent in his demands on the Colehan.

(True Extracts)

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,  
Governor-General's Agent.

VOLUME NO. I—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1833—54.

No. 31.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL,  
SOUTH-WEST FRONTIER,

TO

LIEUTENANT J. M. GRAHAM,  
OFFICIATING 1ST CLASS ASSISTANT AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL,  
SINGHBHUM.

*Dated Chota Nagpore, the 1st October, 1853.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th May last no. 118 relative to the tenure enjoyed by Lodang Cole in peer Seedaee.

2. No copy of the *Perwannah* to which you have referred is to be found in this office, but I enclose for your perusal a copy of the Roobukaree upon which that *Perwannah* seems to have been issued.

**Dated 23rd February,  
1838.**

3. The terms of the Roobukaree seem to imply that Major Wilkinson intended to give to Lodang Cole and his children the right of holding *Mouzah Putta hattoo* for their lives at an annual suit rent of 5 rupees. The expression usually made use of in documents conveying an hereditary right from generation to generation is not to be found in the Roobukaree neither is it likely that Major Wilkinson intended to confer upon Lodang Cole, a grant in perpetuity.

4. It is very desirable that Major Wilkinson's order should not now be questioned, and therefore you will be so good as to inform Lodang Cole that there is no intention either to raise the rent or disturb his possession during his life time and if he has any legitimate children a similar immunity should I think be extended to them also. After the death of Lodang Cole and his children the tenure will be liable to the current rate of rent.

5. After the demise of Lodang Cole all his children, sons and daughters will hold the *Mauzah* jointly at the rent abovementioned and they will be jointly held responsible for the punctual payment of the rent and for immediately reporting to your office every death that may occur amongst the coparceners.

6. You will ascertain and report to this office how many children Lodang Cole had and in order to guard against any imposition hereafter you will register their names and ages in your office and if possible get a descriptive roll of their persons for record. You will have the goodness to send for Lodang Cole and carefully explain to him these orders and the conditions upon which they have been made.



7. You will submit a report to this office after you have carried these instructions into effect.

I have the honor to be

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

*Officiating Agent to the Governor-General.*

VOLUME NO. I—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1833—54.

Extract from Mr. Henry Rickett's Report on the district of Chyebassa under date the 31st of January, 1854.

Land Revenue Colehan.

26. In the Revenue Department the system actually existing in the Colehan is as follows. **Paragraph 26 Land Revenue Colehun.** The rate of 8 annas per plough adjusted by Major Wilkinson exists still, but in practice it becomes a tax on each pair of bullocks or cows, for each pair of bullocks or cows possessed by a ryot is regarded as one plough. The rate that five maunds of seed sown is to be regarded as a plough with reference to men resident ryots still exists. At the beginning of each year, the Moondas and Mankees attend and record the number of ploughs possessed by the resident ryots and the number of Khandees of seed sown by the non-residents all particulars embracing the name of each ryot and the sum he is to pay are entered in a book. The representations of the Moondas and Mankees are at once admitted if there is no decrease. If the Assistant sees reason to suppose that an imposition is to be attempted investigation is occasionally made by means of a *Dobassea*. *Pattahs* are given each year to each individual ryot. At the time of collection a Chuprassiee is deputed desiring Moondas and Mankees to attend to pay their revenue. If this summons is not attended to, a *Peada* is deputed and the expense falls on the defaulters, no other process is ever necessary. The collections during the last 16 years have been as follows :—

Year.	Amount.	Increase.	Year.	Amount.	Increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1837-38 ..	5,108 1 8		1845-46	6,724 15 9	74 6 8
1838-39 ..	5,633 0 3	524 14 7	1846-47	6,769 1 3	44 1 6
1839-40 ..	6,075 1 7	442 1 4	1847-48	6,807 5 2	38 3 11
1840-41 ..	6,252 14 2	177 12 7	1848-49	6,882 2 3	74 13 1
1841-42 ..	6,409 11 7	156 13 5	1849-50	6,988 4 6	106 2 3
1842-43 ..	6,515 6 9	105 11 2	1850-51	8,088 10 4	1,100 5 10
1843-44 ..	6,613 0 11	97 10 2	1851-52	8,231 4 0	142 9 8
1844-45 ..	6,650 9 1	37 8 2	1852-53	8,523 6 2	292 2 2

27. It will be observed that the revenue has increased gradually from Rs. 5,108-1-8 to Rs. 8,523-6-2 but of late years it has been known to all that the annual attendance of the *Mankees* and *Moon-das* to give an account of the revenue demandable for the year was a mere force, that they reported such an increase as was thought sufficient to prevent inquiry and no more.

28. In 1848, the Principal Assistant Captain Haughton brought forward a plan for increasing the assessment paid by the Coles. He represented it to be but fair that the Coles should pay the expenses attendant on their own Government and police and that it was notorious they were under taxed, at the same time he said that as the jealousy of the ryots prevented measurements to arrive at exact conclusions was a matter of great difficulty.

29. He submitted a table prepared by himself in which he shewed that the rent paid by the Coles was 1 anna, 4 pies per beegah. It is assessed as I have said at 8 annas per plough or yoke of oxen and those who cultivate land out of their own village are expected to pay 8 annas for as much land as can be sown with 5 or 6 maunds of seed according to the nature of the soil. Captain Haughton converted this assessment into an assessment per beegah by making inquiry as to the quantity of land held by a person who paid for one plough and the quantity of land on which 5 maunds of seed were sown. He ended by proposing the land of the Coles should be assessed be divided into three classes "*Beera*" or best land which having a good supply of water was always productive. "*Badee*" inferior to "*Beera*" but still in a position to have the water confined. "*Gora*" land dependant entirely on the rain for a crop, having no embankments to confine water. That "*Beera*" or 1st sort should pay 1 rupee per plough or 2 rupees and 8 annas per beegah. "*Badee*" or 2nd sort 12 annas per plough or 2 annas per beegah. "*Gora*" or 3rd sort 4 annas per plough or 8 pies per beegah that the assessment should be made by the Assistant on a rough survey or inspection of the land of each village assisted by a jury of Coles, and as many *Aumeens* as might be necessary to employ to record the result.

30. Captain Haughton estimated that the increase would be about Rs. 6,000 per annum and recorded his opinion that "if discretion were used and no undue severity exercised in making or enforcing the assessment in the first place no opposition need be apprehended that the Coles were tractable and generally ready enough to listen to reason, but that they must be led not driven".

31. There was no result. It does not appear that any orders were passed on the merits of the scheme suggested and the revenue continued to be paid practically recording to the pleasure of the Coles.

32. On the 31st December, 1850 Lieutenant Davies, Principal Assistant reported to the Governor-General's Agent that during a tour in the Colehan villages as much as half he had deputed a *Mohureer* of his office to ascertain the quantity in Goomlahpeer in the immediate vicinity of Chyebassa and the result and the discovery of 860 plough of concealed lands the Assistant proposed to continue the inquiries to levy rent on the concealed lands for two years and to fine the *Mankees* and Moondas the percentage to which they would have been entitled had they reported the increased rent demandable.

33. The Governor-General's Agent did not approve these proceedings. He cancelled the orders what had been issued directing the *Mohureer* to continue the investigations and desired notices to be issued proclaiming forgiveness of all concerned in concealment if they filed within one month revised and correct statements of the number of ploughs liable to assessment in their respective villages and declaring that in the event of their persisting in such concealment the just claims of the Government would be rigorously enforced, and all *Mankees*, Moondas and ryots directly or indirectly concerned in the concealment severely punished.

34. These orders were partly modified by instruction, dated 13th March and 27th July 1851 in which the Governor-General's Agent remarked that annual inquiries by the Assistant were originally contemplated that such inquiries must be made in future and that when inaccuracy in the returns made by a *Mankee* was discovered the responsibility of the *Mankee* and Moonda would be called in question with a result probably unsatisfactory to them the Agent proceeded to instruct the Assistant in these terms. With respect to the precise made in which the accuracy of the returns should be listed I do not wish to hamper you with needlessly detailed instructions. My inquiries have led me to consider that the process which need be observed is a simple one, and I feel sure that your knowledge of the character of the Coles will induce you to carry it into effect in a manner which while it will prove to them that they cannot disregard or evade any of their obligations to the Government will tend to excite in their minds whether alarm nor well grounded dissatisfaction. It seems to me advisable that actual measurements should not ever be resorted to the quantity of land in the occupation of a cultivator the number of whose ploughs may be in question, may ordinarily be ascertained with sufficient accuracy by personal inspection and measurement with the eye. In some cases indeed the mere testimony of the village Guala may satisfy you as to the number of ploughs each cultivator has. These details and others, I desire to leave to be dealt with, according to your discretion which will be the best guide.

35. The *Mankees* and *Moondas* filed other papers, but again concealed the increased cultivation. In June, 1853 the Assistant reported that on the whole he was satisfied that an assessment of the cultivation, could not be made with any approach to truth simply on the basis of the number of bullocks or ploughs possessed by the cultivators and that he must trust in the neighbourhood of the frontier chiefly to the statement of the *Moondas* and *Mankees* of the number of ploughs engaged in the old cultivation. Under these circumstances, he thought it best to fix the amount of *Malgoozaree* for the new cultivation by "Coot" or estimate of the lands this was done by the *Mankees* and *Moondas* where the lands in and out of cultivation were of sufficient extent a *Moonda* was appointed the village boundaries were fixed by *Punchait* on the part of the parties concerned, the ryots were in all practicable cases collected and almost without exception expressed themselves satisfied with their assessment. The result was the assessment of 47 new *Mozahs* at a *Jumma* of Rupees 255 annas 2 pies 9.

36. Though the inquiries have been partial conducted in a very superficial manner, and production of very inconsiderable results they have naturally had the effect of making the *Coles* restless and anxious for some adjustment. A few weeks ago, several of the *Mankees* and *Moondas* presented petitions to the Principal Assistant offering to pay 1 Rupee per plough instead of 8 annas on condition of a settlement and they proposed to me to pay 1 Rupee for as much good land as 5 maunds of seed would sow and 1 Rupee for as much middling land as 6 maunds of seed would sow provided inquiries were stopped. I inquired from them whether they would agree to these terms that they should attend with their *Moonda* and ryots and entering into engagements to pay 1 Rupee where they now pay 8 annas receive *pattahs* for 12 years with an engagement that till after the expiration of that period no further inquiries or injuries of any kind as to the extent of cultivation or the number of ploughs should be made in their villages that the lands of those who rejected these terms as the Assistant considered suitable. Those who were present stated that they believed all nearly all would agree to pay 1 Rupee where they now pay 8 annas provided a lease for 12 years was granted.

37. In order that I might have some idea of the real meaning of the offer to pay one Rupee for as much land as 5 *Khondees* or maunds of grains would sow. I took some of the *Coles* into the plain and desired them to walk over the field and shew me for what land one maund of seed grain would suffice. They did so and I measured it to contain 31,484 square feet. They did so and I measured it to contain 31,484 square feet. That quantity multiplied by 5 gives 1,59,420 square feet which is a trifling fraction less than 11 beeghas of and. The offer therefore means that they are willing to pay 1 anna 5 pies and a fraction

for a standard beegah of land. The result of Captain Haughton's calculation made in 1848 was that the assessment of the Colehan was about 1 anna 4 pies so I think it may safely be concluded that the existing assessment as calculated by the Coles after their rude and primitive system is in fact from 1 anna 4 pies to 1 anna 5 pies per beegah of 14,400 square feet.

38. On every account it is desirable that the revenue payable by the Coles should be increased if it can be done without causing disturbances. Increased expenses must be incurred in providing suitable Katchery accommodation for the Assistant and a suitable establishment. As represented by Captain Haughton it is desirable that increase of the demand should not be longer postponed but some should suppose that the 8 annas per plough is never to be enhanced. Especially it is desirable to take what the Coles can pay for they make no reasonable use of any money that may have they hoard or buy women, their houses, clothes, food are with very few exceptions, the same as they were 20 years ago there is not so those who know them say the remotest taken of improvement in their way of living and the police reports show that they are as superstitious and savage as ever.

39. I recommend that if the *Mankees* and Moondas of a Division will agree to pay 1 Rupee where they now pay 8 annas and will bring their ryots and take *pattahs* that their offer be received and without any investigations, *pattahs* given to them engaging that for 12 years no increased demand of any kind shall be made on them and that it shall no longer be necessary for them to attend once a year to record the extent of land under cultivation. The *Mankees* and Moondas shall be considered at liberty to impose the assessment on each ryot with reference to the quantity and quality of the land in his possession if they think fit. In a demi-official letter to the Agent the late Officiating Principal Assistant, Lieutenant Graham represented that the Coles themselves were desirous that the present system under which a man who ploughs bad soil with one plough has to pay at the same rate as the man who ploughs the best soil with one plough should be superseded and it is reasonable it should be. One uniform rate may have been suitable when cultivation was rare and confined to the best spots but is no longer suitable and that the wants of the people compel them to cultivate very inferior soils.

40. I think it very necessary in order to the prevention of much litigation or rather I should say to the prevention of many murders that although the engagement on the part of Government will be to accept double the existing rent of each village only not double the rent paid by each individual previous to the acceptance and confirmation of the terms the contribution of each individual should be adjusted either by the *Mankees* and Moondas among themselves or by an officer of the Government.

41. When the *Mankees* and *Moondas* are unwilling to enter into such engagements or where though not unwilling themselves they are unable to effect a settlement among subordinate ryots. I would have inquiries made of the nature proposed by Lieutenant Davies in December 1850 by means of a native officer under the directions of the Assistant and also in some parts by the Assistant in person with a view to the imposition of increased assessment should any of the *Mankees* and *Moondas* agree to pay double the present assessment on receiving a lease for 12 years less than double the existing rent should not be admitted without the best proof that double could not be paid otherwise no Coles will ever compromise again and the means of making these investigations immediately must be provided or those who come to terms without investigation must not be called upon to pay the increase till the investigations shall have been completed and the authorities prepared to enforce the increase demand from all.

42. Lieutenant Davies now Principal Assistant Chyebassa is the officer who in 1850 successfully conducted investigation in several villages and brought 860 new ploughs of land under assessment, rent for which has been ever since paid. He has had considerable experience in the management of the Coles and if rent is to be imposed on the new cultivation it is very desirable the proceedings should be conducted by him and that such assistance should be afforded him as will enable him to complete the whole in a year.

43. In those parts of the Colehan which I passed through that is all east and north of Chyebassa there is no jungle left. To the south and west I understand there is still in parts a good deal of jungle but the best lands are all cultivated.

I have & ca.,  
(Sd.) W. G. YOUNG,  
*Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*  
(True copy).  
(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,  
*Governor-General's Agent and Commissioner.*

VOLUME NO. I—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1833-54.  
No. 32.

FROM  
THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT & COMMISSIONER,  
SOUTH-WEST FRONTIER,  
TO  
LIEUTENANT J. S. DAVIES,  
1ST CLASS ASSISTANT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT,  
SINGHBHUM DIVISION.

*Dated Chota Nagpore, the 9th June, 1854.*

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose for your information a copy of a letter of Mr. Under-Secretary Pratt no. 1276, dated the 24th

ultimo with enclosure containing instructions regarding the mode of judicial procedure to be observed in the district of Dhalbhum.

2. You will remark that the Government has been pleased to rule that the transfer of Dhalbhum to Singhbhum Division in 1841 made merely for the sake of administrative convenience and that it was not intended to annex the district to the Singhbhum Political Agency with a view to its being administered in conformity with the political practices.

3. This being the view taken of the transfer it follows that the existing practice of treating Dhalbhum as a component part of the political district of Singhbhum is erroneous and must be attracted for the future. Dhalbhum must be managed exactly like the Regulation district of Loharduggah, Hazareebaugh and Manbhum and all the laws, rules and regulation which are or may be in operation with those three Divisions must have full effect in Dhalbhum also.

4. Henceforth all appeals from your orders in Dhalbhum Criminal cases will be to the Deputy Commissioner and your Dhalbhum commitments are to be made in due form to the Court of that Officer.

5. The Agent will be Superintendent of Police in Dhalbhum, and appeals and reference connected with police affairs will be made as before to this office.

6. In matters of Revenue appertaining to Dhalbhum the practice of the regulation districts of the Agency is to be strictly adhered to this office will exercise the powers of a Commissioner of Revenue and an appeal from my orders will be not to the Government as at present but to the Board of Revenue.

7. Under these orders the stamp tax will be in force again in the Dhalbhum district and it will be necessary to make arrangements with all practicable dispatch to supply stamps from your treasury to parties requesting them.

8. I have ordered a copy of the Agency Criminal rules and of the Government orders of the 13th of October, 1834 to be made for the use of your office and it shall be forwarded to you as soon as it is ready, you will understand however that these rules are to be in force in the Dhalbhum district, and not in the political Agency of Singhbhum.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

*Governor-General's Agent and Commissioner.*

VOLUME NO. I—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1833—54.

No. 47.

FROM

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT AND THE COMMISSIONER,

SOUTH-WEST FRONTIER,

To

LIEUTENANT J. S. DAVIES,

1ST CLASS ASSISTANT GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT,  
SINGHBHUM DIVISION.

*Dated Chota Nagpore, the 8th July, 1854.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward for your information and guidance a copy of the Orders of Government no. 356, dated the 29th of April last with enclosures relative to the enhancement of the revenue of the Colehan.

2. You will observe that the revenue of the inhabitants of the Colehan is to be raised in general accordance

**Paragraphs 26 to 43.** with the views expressed in the accompanying extract of Mr. Henry Rickett's report upon your Division. It is to be moderately increased in proportion to the productiveness of the several descriptions of lands.

3. If the *Mankees*, *Mundahs* and ryots of a Division jointly agree to pay 1 rupee where they pay 8 annas you will at once accept these terms and grant *Pottahs* for each village or Division for a period not exceeding 12 years, you will cause them to understand that during this term no further demand or enquiry of any kind will be made and the annual attendance at your office of the *Mankees* and *Mundahs* who have compromised will be dispensed with.

4. The revenue of each village which has accepted this offer is to be considered fixed to all intents and purposes for the terms above mentioned.

5. You will notice that the persons who are to be directly responsible to the Government for the revenue are the *Mankees* and *Mundahs* who are to be allowed the liberty of adjusting the quota of revenue to be paid by each villager with reference to the quantity and quality of the land in his possession.

6. If the contribution of each individual cannot be satisfactorily adjusted by the *Mankees* and *Moondas* a trustworthy officer of Government must be deputed for the purpose and he with assistance of a *Panchayat* and under your own superintendence must determine all disputed points regarding the rents of the villagers.



7. After the rents have been adjusted by the *Mankees* and Moondahs, it will be advisable to procure information from them relative to the *Jumma* to be paid by each individual; a record of this kind may be found very useful hereafter.

8. It is to be hoped that almost all the Peers will see the advantage of acceding to the terms now offered, but in those Peers where the inhabitants reject this compromise a strict and searching local inquiry must be made by yourself and by native officers under your orders into the resources of each village with the view of fixing a moderate and equitable assessment. Care must be taken not to accept less than a double assessment without the fullest investigation which is to be conducted in the same manner as the inquiry you proposed to make at the latter end of December, 1852.

**Assistant Agent's letter to Agent no. 189, December, 31st, 1850.**

9. No *Pottahs* are to be given to *Mankees* who have refused or have been unable to compromise, and they are to be informed that an annual inquiry into the cultivation of their villages will be made and their revenue fixed accordingly.

10. As the Coles must have already made their agricultural arrangements for the season, and as cultivation has commenced in most parts the enhanced assessment is not to be levied for the current year, it will have effect from 1855-56. The settlement for 1854-55 is to be made as in past years.

11. Your particular attention is invited to the remarks in the 40th and 41st paragraphs of Mr. Rickett's report. All the local investigations in the villages which have not consented to the terms now offered must be completed as soon as possible in the ensuing cold season for we cannot with any propriety call upon those who have loyally consented to the increased rates to pay them till we are in a position to demand and enforce the payment of a fair additional assessment from all those who have been recusant.

12. It is my intention with the permission of Government to depute an officer to relieve you of the current duties of your office whilst you are engaged in these important operations in order that you may be able to devote your whole time and undivided attention to them.

13. If any temporary establishment be required to enable you to carry out these instructions with dispatch and efficiency, it will be sanctioned. I request that you will have the goodness to submit a report upon that point as soon as you have ascertained to what extent local inquiries of the kind above referred to will be necessary.

14. I wish to be informed whether you consider it desirable that the military detachment now on duty at Chyeabassah should be strengthened whilst these measures are in progress. It is prudent to be provided against every probable contingency. I incline to

think that another Company of Infantry and a party of Sowars might be found useful for a short period. If you concur in this opinion, I will order the Chyebassa detachment to be reinforced immediately the rainy season has ceased.

15. In conclusion I have only to observe that I have entire confidence that this just and reasonable measure will be carried out with the greatest circumspection; the principal *Mankees* and *Moondahs* have, I find, been judiciously prepared from time to time to expect an increased assessment and therefore I trust you will find the great majority of the people not disinclined to accept a fiscal adjustment which secures to them the fruits of their labour and protects them for a long term of years against the harassing and inquisitorial proceedings of an Annual Settlement.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

*Governor-General's Agent and Commissioner.*

VOLUME NO. I—OLD CORRESPONDENCE. SINGHBHUM, 1833—1856.

No. 484.

FROM

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF  
BENGAL,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTA NAGPORE.

*Dated Fort William, the 4th February, 1856.*

(Judicial).

SIR,

Having laid before the Lieutenant-Governor your letter no. 191 of the 5th ultimo with enclosures reporting further in regard to the unfitness of Rajah Chitressur Dhul Deo, the zamindar of Ghatsillah for the exercise of the police functions with which he was entrusted under an arrangement entered into in 1825, I am directed to inform you in reply as follows :—

2. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs generally in the opinions expressed by you in regard to the Raja's misconduct and to the measures to be adopted in consequence.

3. You are accordingly authorised to intimate to the Rajah that he ceases to exercise any longer the powers of a Police Darogah in the above zamindaree, and to have any control over the police of Dhulbhoom which will be placed during his life time

under the immediate charge and management of the Senior Assistant of Singhbhoom as proposed in your 4th paragraph.

4. You are also authorised to make a communication to the Rajah in accordance with the suggestion contained at the close of your 13th paragraph.

5. With reference to the police establishment which it is proposed to entertain at a total monthly cost of Rs. 158 of which a sum of Rs. 41 annas 8 is to be received from the present Rajah in lieu of service, the Lieutenant-Governor is desirous of being informed before making an application to the Government of India for sanction to the remainder of the amount what measures you would think it necessary to take to ensure the regular payment by the Rajah, the Senior Assistant of the portion to be defrayed by him, and whether in the event of his death the whole amount will have to be met by Government or what other arrangement should be then adopted.

6th. With the above information you are requested to submit also a tabular statement in the prescribed form showing the date from which the arrangement in question is to take effect.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) A. W. RUSSELL,

*Under-Secretary to the Government.*

Extract from a report submitted by the Commissioner, Chota Nagpore, to the Government of Bengal, no. 191, dated the 5th January, 1856.

Para. 4th.—To place a district containing about 880 square miles and 60,000 souls again at the mercy of Rajah Chitressur Dhul Deo would be in my humble opinion a most grievous wrong to the people. I therefore recommend that his connection with the police of Dhulbhoom should cease for ever; that the police should be made perfectly independent of him and placed during his life time under the direct management of the Senior Assistant Commissioner at Singhbhoom.

Para. 15th.—I consider that Government has an equitable claim upon the Rajah for the payment of the expenses of an efficient police establishment in Dhulbhoom, but it is probable that to enforce this claim recourse must be had to an action in the Civil Court. The uncertainty of legal proceedings is proverbial; I consider it inexpedient for the Government to enter into litigation with the Rajah about the payment of this police establishment; it appears to me that he is clearly bound to continue

	<b>Rs. a. p.</b>	
<b>Rajah's Establishment.</b>	<b>41 8 0</b>	
<b>Proposed Establishment.</b>	<b>158 0 0</b>	
<b>Increase Required.</b>	<b>116 8 0</b>	

to pay the police allowance which he has paid for so many years and I am inclined to think that the best course will be for the Government to accept that sum in lieu of service during the life time of the present Rajah, and to pay the additional sum that will be required to make the Dhulbhoom police efficient. If this measure be carried out, it should be intimated, I think, to the Rajah that the Government does not forego the claim for service which is due under the terms of the Dhulbhoom Settlement and that it reserves itself the power of setting aside the new arrangement at any time and of calling upon the zamindars to perform the services specified in his *Kubooliat*.

(True copy and extract.)

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

*Officiating Assistant Commissioner.*

VOLUME NO. I—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1833—54.

### Rules for the management of Gurjat Estates.

1. It is hereby declared that the Rajahs of the Gurjat or Tributary Mehals of Cuttack are not authorised to exercise the powers of life and death within their territories.

2. The practice of *Suttee* or of burying alive the widows of Hindoos and of sacrificing human beings to the earth is hereby declared illegal. All persons convicted of aiding and abetting in such practices whether the sacrifice be voluntary or not, shall be deemed guilty of culpable homicide.

3. It is hereby declared that the Rajahs of Gurjat Mehals are strictly prohibited from engaging in hostilities with the Rajahs of other Gurjat Mehals.

4. The Superintendent of Tributary Estate is empowered to take cognizance of any charge on information which may be preferred to him of murder, homicide, mutilation, torture, robbery or other crime of enormity by whomsoever committed within the limits of those Estates and to try any criminals whom the Rajahs may commit to him for trial.

5. The Superintendent's interference with any other matters of criminal justice, be confined to the suppression of feuds and animosities prevailing between the Rajahs of adjoining mehals or between the members of their families or between the Rajahs and their subordinate zamindars to the correction of systematic oppression, violence and cruelty practised by any of the Rajahs towards the inhabitants to the cognizance of any apparent gross violation by them of their duties of allegiance and subordination, and generally to important points, which if not attended to might lead to general outrage or confusion or to contempt of the paramount authority of the British Government.

6. It is hereby declared that the Rajahs are permitted to exercise limited control and jurisdiction over their subjects in regard to all offences committed by them within the limits of their respective estates, excepting that they shall not exercise the powers of life and death nor subject any offender to torture, mutilation or other punishment opposed to the principles of British rule.

7. The cognizance of all criminal offences in a Gurjat Mehal while under attachment, by whomsoever committed of all criminal offences committed by the inhabitants of any Gurjut Mehals within the precincts of another Gurjut Mehal and of all criminal offences committed by any foreigner or any other person not an inhabitant of the Gurjut, is vested with the Superintendent of Tributary Mehals.

8. Should the crime of murder or being accessory to murder be proved against a Rajah of the Gurjat Mehals, he shall be liable to such punishment as the Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal may deem adequate extending to death and confiscation of his territory. Should the crime of homicide or gross cruelty such as torture, mutilation and the like, or other heinous crime be proved against any Rajah, he shall be liable to such punishment in person, property both, as the Governor of Bengal may deem adequate excepting the penalty of death.

9. In all cases of murder and other heinous offences preferred against any of the Tributary Rajahs, the proceedings of the Superintendent shall be referable to the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal, unless the Superintendent acquit the accused, and on full conviction, the offender shall be liable to such punishment as the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal may consider adequate. In trials for murder in which the accused may not be the Rajah or Chief of any of the Tributary estates, the proceedings shall be conducted in the same manner.

10. The Rajah shall with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal be held responsible for the amount of all properly robbed or stolen from travellers, within their respective estates, unless it shall clearly and satisfactorily appear that the robbery or theft in which such property may have been taken was not in any respect owing to their want of care to prevent it, or the non-recovery of the property was not attributable to any neglect on the part of their officers to apprehend the plunderers.

11. The trial of accused persons shall be conducted in the form and manner prescribed by the regulations.

12. The Superintendent shall be competent to sentence offenders except in cases noted in section 9, to such punishment as he may deem adequate to the offence, not however in any case exceeding imprisonment for the term of seven years, nor according to heavier

punishment for an offence than is prescribed for such offence when committed in the Regulation Provinces, provided always that if the above term of imprisonment be deemed insufficient punishment he shall submit all his proceedings with his sentiments thereon for the final sentence of the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal.

13. The Superintendent shall cause all sentences passed by him under the proceeding clause to be carried into execution by his warrant addressed to the Magistrate, as prescribed by section III, Regulation IX of 1822.

14. Provided that nothing in these rules shall prevent the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal from directing that under Regulation 5 of 1809, any native subject of the British Government charged with any criminal offence of a heinous nature, committed in the Gurjat Mehals, shall be brought to trial before any of the establishment courts of Judicature within the British Province.

15. Should a Rajah of the Gurjat Mehals in Cuttack be accused before the Superintendent of Tributary Mehals, of murder, homicide, mutilation, or other heinous crime, or should the Superintendent from information conveyed to him, consider it his duty to charge a Rajah with any of the crimes above mentioned, the Superintendent shall call upon the accused Rajah to appear before him in person, or by an authorised agent, to answer to the accusation, and having tried the case according to the spirit of the regulations enacted for the trial of persons accused of criminal offences, shall forward the whole of his proceedings, and a translation in English, with his opinion as to what offence is proved, and what punishment should be inflicted for the consideration and orders of Government.

16. Provided always that if at any stage of the proceedings, the Superintendent shall consider the personal attendance of the accused Rajah necessary and shall deem it expedient to assume temporary charge of the Rajah's Estates, he shall report his opinion to Government, and be guided by such instructions as he may receive.

17. Every Rajah shall be bound to deliver up to the Superintendent of Tributary Estates at the officer's requisite on any fugitive charged with an heinous offence whether committed in the Territory of another Rajah or in the Provinces subject to the regulations, the Superintendent will exercise a sound discretion as to the particular cases in which regulations shall be made.

18. In all matters not distinctly provided for in these rules, the Superintendent will as heretofore, exercise discretionary interference and authority subject to the control of Government.

(Sd.) A. I. M. MILLS,  
*Superintendent of Tributary Mehals.*

To Manki son of

You have been appointed, a *Mankee* in and to superintend the following villages in as below specified, you are to be answerable, according to the oath taken by you before the Agent to the Governor-General or his Assistant, for the preservation of the public peace, in the said villages and for the regular collection, and punctual payment of the land revenue which may be assessed on the said villages by the order of Government, now, and hereafter you are to the best of your power and ability to seize and apprehend all offenders (of whatever caste on persuasion) against the authority of Government and peace of the country, and report without delay all murders, dacoities, thefts, or other offences committed within your Division and at the same time take immediate steps for the apprehension of the perpetrators. You are also to the best of your ability to settle all petty disputes which may arise in the villages under your charge and obey all lawful order which you may receive from the Assistant or other constituted authority in management of the Colehan for the time being.

For the better preservation of peace, and to aid you in the performance of your duty, there is placed in each village under your superintendence a Moonda, who has before you and the Governor-General's Agent of his Assistant taken an oath to obey and afford you or your Deputy and the Assistant every aid whenever required, and who must immediately report all occurrences in his village either to you, or in your absence to your Deputy (and in case of his own absence, must make over charge of his village to a Deputy Moonda, from whom the like duties will be required).

You are to assist whomsoever the Assistant or other authority in charge of the Colehan, may depute to apprehend offenders, who may have fled in to your Division, and also to aid in the apprehension of all offenders for the public peace, whether in your own or any other *Mankies* Division on being called on.

There is a Deputy *Mankie* under you, in case of your sickness or a necessity for your absence from your Division, the Deputy *Mankie* whose appointment shall have been approved by the Assistant will during your absence perform the duties of *Mankie*. It will however be necessary that you should on absenting yourself deliver over charge to your Deputy and report the same to the Assistant.

You are prohibited (and have sworn to observe that prohibition) from receiving or obeying any order verbal or written, of any Rajah or Zemindar, or any of their subordinates which may be communicated to you on any pretence whatever, you will strictly

# SINGHBHUM OLD RECORDS

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## Volume III—1834—1846

VOLUME NO. III—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1834—46.

To

C. MACSWEEN, ESQUIRE,

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT,

Fort William.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the consideration of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council, the following observation on the State of Khurruckdeea. Khurruckdeea formerly consisted of 84 Divisions designated *guddies* of these are only at present in the agency 51, the others having been transferred to other Zillahs but at what periods I know not of the 51 *guddies*.

A 28 Were permanently settled with the ghatwals in 1197 *Fusily*.

B 12 Are registered as *Mookururee* in the same year but with the exception of one or two were all settled with the original *Ghatwals*.

C 10 Were settled in 1207 *Fusily* in *Mukurruree*. The settlements were all made with *Ghatwals* except in one instance.

D 1 Denominated the *Khalsah* was settled with the *Dhonwa Rajah* in 1207.

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Total 51

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A 1 Of these *guddies* *Sotakie* was sold by auction and the heir of the old proprietor subsist charity collected from relations *Khurgal* was sold privately and the family of the proprietor are in the same condition as the *Lokalee* family.

8 *Guddies*, viz., *Chuckmunjoo Khoorchoota Deopose Doo-reeta, Dumchanch, Gharinjee, Tumria, Byria* of these portions have been sold at different times by auction in satisfaction of decrees and by private sale. The portions which remain in the names of the *Ghatwals* or zemindars are pledged to *Mahajans* and the zemindars are or *Ghatwals* are in the greatest distress. The produce of the portions pledged will not cover the interest accruing in the last bonds executed.



observe this, and also bring to the Assistant whoever may communicate to you any order which you have sworn not to obey.

You are to assist in person and with your followers in apprehending all offenders against the authority of Government, and the peace of the country and in the suppression of insurrections in every part of the jurisdiction of the Assistant Governor-General's Agent, or other authority managing the Colehan for the time being, in which your services may be called for.

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE.



नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

- 18 *Guddies*, viz., Esko, Burkutta, Deotun Digher, Doorunda, Gondie, Kesko, Gawa, Khesmi, Kuekhar, Kurhurbari, Neckpoorah, Sedoi, Nowadee, Lalgunjoo Pole, Satgawa and Sree Rampore are still in the possession of the heirs of the original *Ghatwals*. They are all much involved in debt for the pay of which nearly the whole of their lands have been pledged to *Mohajans* and their condition is little better than those mentioned above.

Total 28

- B 5 Of these, viz., Moheshera, Dighee, Butta,—Dohori and Rajeghur are still in the possession of the heirs of the original *Ghatwals*, or zemindars but their condition is similar to those of the 18 *guddies* last mentioned.
- 5 Other *guddies*, viz., Bijesinga, Chanddee, Kunhudee, Rajhadee, Khundeedee and Khyreodee are in the hands of purchasers by auction or by private sale and the original owners are in extreme distress.
- 1 *Guddie*, Khoohsimbar. One third was shortly before the transfer sold in satisfaction of a decree and the remaining two-thirds are pledged to *Mohajans*.
- 1 *Guddie*, Khyreodee, one-fourth was sold by private sale by the proprietor who is much in debt and the greatest part of the other three-fourths of his lands is pledged to *Mohajans*.

Total 12

- C 8 Of the 10 *guddies* settled in 1207, viz., Birneeghosa, Deoree, Aroree, Moosena, Dhoorgaon, Musnoode, and Maghrudee, have become the property of new people either by public or private sale. The original owners are in the greatest distress.
- 1 *Guddie* Peshum part of it sold privately and the remainder of it pledged to *Mohajans*.
- 1 *Guddie* Jharurdie still in the possession of the heir of the original *Ghatwals* or zemindars but he likes the rest of them has been given to *Mohajans* for beyond the value of his estate.

Total C 10

**D 1** The Khalsa is in possessions of the Dhunwa Raja, who is in flourishing circumstances. Chiefly owing to the good management of a respectable *Derwan* and the prudence of the Rani, since her late husbands' death. This is the only family of the original *Ghatwals* or zemindars of Kuruckdeea, which is in good circumstances. Indeed I believe that the sale of the estates of the other zemindars or *Ghatwals* would not produce sufficient to discharge the last bonds which have been given to Mahajans with the interest on them.

2. The above statement would induce a belief that the Tickaits who are the zemindars were people of expensive habits. I have no reason, however, to believe that such is the case. The debts for which the *Mahajans* have no claims on them have generally accumulated in the following manner on occasions of marriage, funerals and other ceremonies in their families. Cloth, grain and other supplies were obtained from the *Mahajans* by the Tickaits on credit, if not paid for within a limited time bonds bearing interest for the amount were granted. More supplies were given for which other bonds were granted after a short period either on the application of the Tickaits to the *Mahajans* for further supplies, or on the application of the *Mahajans* for payment if payment could not be made previously to the *Mahajans* furnishing further supplies, they insisted on a settlement of accounts on such occasions. Interest on the bonds were calculated generally at two per cent per mensem and frequently higher and for the aggregate amount a new bond was granted bearing interest to obtain payment of these bonds which were almost always made payable within twelve months. The *Mahajan* either had recourse or threatened to have recourse to the Adawlut. The Tickaits had so strong a dislike to go into court, that they generally submitted to any terms which might be dictated by the *Mahajans* in preference. The consequence was another settlement of accounts on new bonds for the payment of which with interest lands were granted at a low rent and pledged for the principal and interest. Lands held in Ticca by the *Mahajans* did not produce the full amount of interest for the balance on which on receipt of small sum in cash or grain new bonds were given by the Tickaits and more lands pledged. Sales and conditional sales of land also took place and thus the lands of nearly every Tickait in Kuruckdeea are in the bonds of *Mahajans* having been either sold conditionally sold or pledged.

3. Mr. Davidson, the Assistant in the Hazareebaugh Division had been engaged in the investigation of not less than 30 cases between the Tickaits and *Mahajans* and has had extensive opportunities of judging of the nature of the transactions between them. Several of these cases have also been appealed to me and we are convinced from the result of our investigations that in the majority

of cases very trifling considerations have been received by the Tickaits by whom large sums now appear to be owing to *Mahajans* and that a great portion of their debts consists of illegal interest and charges. This view is confirmed by the circumstance that in all the cases which have come before us the *Mahajans* have refused to produce their accounts, alleging that they have nothing but the last bonds executed by the Tickaits and never consider it necessary to keep any accounts having a right by the regulations to recover agreeably to those bonds.

4. The Tickaits are an ignorant set of people and by no means expensive in their food, houses or clothing. The *Mahajans* with very few exceptions were not many years ago poor and have now become affluent with claims on almost the whole of the landed property in Kurruckdeea. Their wealth has been chiefly acquired in their dealings with the Tickaits. If they are allowed to recover their debts under Regulation XV of 1793, I of 1798 or XVII of 1806, they must become the proprietors in the course of three or four years of the whole landed property of Kurruckdeea.

5. The consequences of the Tickaits being deprived of their lands would I am convinced be disturbance of a nature something similar to those in Nagpoor and Burrabhoom. The Tickaits although ignorant, have great influence over the inhabitants of the country who are chiefly men of their own and other low castes. They are impressed with an idea that they have been cheated out of their lands by the *Mahajans* assisted by their own *Korpur-dauzes* who have not unfrequently been near relations of the *Mahajans*.

6. To obviate the crisis which I should anticipate I beg with diffidence to suggest that the special permission of Government be given to me, to authorize my assistants to investigate the account between the parties from the commencement of their transactions without any attention to bonds which have been intermediately executed. The *Mahajans* to have credit for all sums which they have paid to the Tickaits with interest at 12 per cent and on the other hand the Tickaits to have credit for all sums collected from their lands by the *Mahajans* with interest on the same after striking a balance the *Mahajans* either to receive lands or assignments on them for a fixed amount for a limited number of years sufficient for the repayment of the balance. This arrangement in ordinary cases would answer the object I have in view but it cannot be disguised that many of the Tickaits are too deeply involved even to pay interest at 12 per cent on their debts. It would, therefore, in some instances be necessary to make *Kistee-bundees* allowing a less amount of interest and probably for the principal only. In setting these cases the principles of justice and equity should be observed with reference to the actual condition of the parties and the nature of the transactions which may have taken place between them avoiding in the adjustment of one

*Mahajan's* account with a Tickait, such a settlement as would be prejudicial to his other creditors whose claims are equally good. In all cases thus settled the parties to have an appeal to the agent.

7. If my suggestion be sanctioned by His Honor in Council the *Mahajans* will generally receive all they have a just claim to though not what acting under the regulations would be awarded to them. The Tickaits' estates will be preserved to them for whether sale of their lands is prohibited they will be unable to contract debts to an inconvenient estate.

8. I would extend this mode of setting accounts to all the old hereditary land holders in the Jungle Estates who have been in possession of their lands for generations but only apply it where the necessity was urgent. For I am extremely sorry to say that five or six zemindars of the Manbhoom Division particularly those of Jhalda, Manbhoom and Chatra are so deeply involved in debts that nothing but the adoption of some place, similar to the one now recommended can possibly prevent the sale of every village in their estates.

9. I would at once have acted on these suggestions without troubling Government under the impression that the object of placing these tracts out of the regulations was to allow the Agent in such cases as are above referred to exercise his discretion but for the following reasons. Firstly, because the Sudder Adawlut would I imagine under the rule laid down for my guidance admit all appeals from my decisions which if come to, on the principle of the above suggestions being contrary to the general regulations that court would as a matter of course reverse. Secondly unless specially authorized to do so by Government I should have considered it necessary in deciding cases in the mode now suggested to have recorded on my proceedings. My reasons for deviating from the usual course, my chief reasons the risk of existing insurrection by depriving the Tickaits of their lands, it would have been highly inexpedient to state as the Tickaits who have already lost their lands might consider it as suggesting a way for them to recover the same.

I have &c.,

HAZAREEBAUGH,  
The 3rd October, 1834.

Sd/- T. WILKINSON CAPTAIN,  
Governor General's Agent.

VOLUME NO. III—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGIBHUM, 1834-46.  
No. 2004.

To  
CAPTAIN T. WILKINSON,  
AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, HAZAREEBAUGH.  
*Industrial Department.*

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 3rd instant and in reply to acquaint you that the Honorable

the Vice-President in Council has been pleased to authorize you to issue to your Assistant the instructions proposed in paragraph 6 of your letter for the investigation and adjustment of accounts between the Tickaits or zemindars of Khurruckdea and the *Mahajans*.

2. You are also authorized to extend the same mode of settling accounts to all the old hereditary land holders in the Jungle Estate who have been on their Estates for generations limiting the application of it as proposed in paragraph 8 of your letter.

3. His Honor in Council has been pleased to resolve, under the provisions of Section V, Regulation XIII, 1833 that an appeal from your decision shall not lie to the Suder Dewany Adaulut in the cases referred to in the foregoing paragraphs.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
The 13th October 1834.

I have &ca,  
Sd/- C. MACSWEEN,  
Secretary to Government.

(True Copies).

ILLEGIBLE,

Agent, Governor-General and Commissioner.

VOLUME NO. III—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1845-46.

No. 7 of 1845.

Service.

*Dorunda, the 4th January, 1845.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to inform you that I have received a communication from Lieutt. Coek, Commanding at Chyebassa reporting that he has furnished a commessariat elephant and four bullocks for the conveyance of an office tent, and the tents of an escort proceeding with Lieutt. Oakes, Assistant Governor-General Agent, into the district.

As I believe the public cattle at Chyebassa are only available for military purposes, and are not granted for the conveyance of an office tent, unless under special requisition from you, may I solicit the favor of your requesting Lieutt. Oakes to return the elephant and surplus bullock to Chyebassa. One bullock only, being the complement of public cattle for the paul which

accompanies the escort of 1 Havildar, 1 Naik, and 12 sepoys who are reported to have been detached with Lieutt. Oakes.

To

I have &ca.,

COLONEL OUSELEY, Sd/- H. GUYAN MAJOR,  
*Governor-General's Commanding Ramghur Light Infantry-  
 Agent and Commissioner.*

(True Copy).

ILLEGIBLE,

*Agent, Governor-General and Commissioner.*

VOLUME NO. III—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1845-46.

No. 22.

To

MAJOR H. J. GUYAN,  
 COMMANDING RAMGHUR L.I. BR., DORUNDA.

SIR,

May I request that in conjunction with Lieutt. Oakes, first Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Colehan Division you would have the goodness to ascertain who were the offenders of the Regiment under your command and have them punished for the oppressions and exactions made at Khursowa and other places on the road to Chybassa. I have written to Lieutt. Oakes this day.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT  
 AND COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
 CAMP MEDINA,  
 The 26th January 1845.

I have &ca.,  
 Sd/- J. K. OUSELEY,  
*Agent, Governor-General and  
 Commissioner.*

(True Copy).

ILLEGIBLE,

*Agent, Governor-General and Commissioner.*

VOLUME NO. III—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1845-46.

No. 16.

To

CAPTAIN W. H. OAKES,  
 1ST CLASS ASSISTANT AGENT,  
 GOVERNOR-GENERAL, SINGHBHUM.

SIR,

In reply to your letter no. 18, 24th instant relative to Ghatsilla and Mr. Young's memorandum I beg to state that I consider his proposal fair in every way.

2. In making out the Raja's accounts you are now about I beg you will be careful in regard to separating the original sums due by the Raja from the interest. More particularly in the Midnapore ex parte decisions, which have been made on the full amount claimed, for sums alleged to have been borrowed by persons who had no authority for so doing, during the minority of the present Raja, and at a time when the Estate was actually in the charge of the Court of Wards, so totally inadmissible.

3. All the claims that may have been made up to the date allowed in the proclamation will be adjusted and when every suit shall be decided, a reference to the grant *Jumma Bundee* of the estate after deducting the Government *Malgoozuree* and the Raja's *Khoraks* (which should be liberal) and police expenses the remainder is to be considered as the annual instalment to be paid in dividends to the creditors and for the regular payment of which if Messrs. Cockerell and Co. now enter into an engagement as security. You are at liberty (the Raja consenting) to make the settlement desired by Mr. Young on the part of Messrs. Cockerell and Co. Copies of the respective engagements of the parties concerned. (The Raja and Messrs. Cockerell) to be furnished for record in your office. On this being concluded you will put the Raja in possession of his estate at once. No delay, however, must be admitted of in settling the Raja's debts.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AGENT'S

Your most obedient servant,

OFFICE, CHOTANAGPORE :

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

The 27th March, 1845.

Agent, Governor-General.

VOLUME NO. III—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1845-46.

No. 7.

To

CAPTAIN W. H. OAKES,

1ST CLASS ASSISTANT AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, SINGHBHUM.

Waros Department.

SIR,

In reply to your letter no. 18, 27th instant I entirely approve of your increasing the allowance for the junior Raja of Porahaut making the sum for him and his family Rs. 1,816 instead of Rs. 1,416 annually.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT'S

Your most obedient servant,

OFFICE, CHOTANAGPORE :

Sd/- ILLEGIBLE,

The 29th March, 1845,

Governor-General's Agent  
and Commissioner.



VOLUME NO. III—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1845-46.  
No. 780

FROM

THE UNDER-SECY. TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,  
To  
THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL,  
S. W. FRONTIER.

Industrial Department.

*Dated Fort Willam, the 26th April, 1845.*

Sir,

I am directed to request that you will call for and submit with your own remarks, the opinion of your Assistant on the following subject.

Supposing the officer in medical charge of the troops stationed at Dorunda, Chybassa and Puruleah to have sufficient leisure, a point which will be ascertained in the proper quarter, would there be any objection on the occasion of a vacancy in the appointment of Civil Assistant Surgeons of Lohurdugga, Manbhumi and Singhbhum to assign the Civil medical duties of those stations to the Military Surgeons, allowing the latter the usual remuneration for the extra trouble imposed on him.

2. An early reply is requested.

I have the honor &ca.,

Sd/- A. TURNBULL,

*Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(True Copy).

ILLEGIBLE,

*Agent, Governor-General and Commissioner.*

VOLUME NO. III—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1845—46.  
No. 331.

FROM

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF  
BENGAL,

To

THE COLL. I. P. OUSELEY,  
AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND  
COMMISSIONER, SOUTH WEST FRONTIER.

*Dated Fort Willam, the 16th April, 1845.*

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 2, dated the 12th February last with enclosure, suggesting that in consequence of the small number of boys who now attend the Chybassa schools, that the institution may be transferred to Poorulia in Manbhumi.

**Education.**

2. In the return forwarded by you there is some error in the calculation of the numbers. Either there were 61 pupils (instead of 41) in the school at the close of last quarter, or only 37 (instead of 51) at the close of this. But, however, that may be, the Right Hon'ble the Governor doubts the propriety of depriving the hill tribes of the means of improving themselves, merely because they do not take immediate advantage of them.

3. His Excellency desires me to request that you will impress upon your Assistant at Chyebassa the necessity of frequently visiting the school and of encouraging the people and especially the inhabitants of the hill country to send their children. The Government regards this as a most essential part of an officer's duty, and looks for its due performance no less than that of his other executive functions.

I have &ca,

Sd/- S. C. BEADON,

*Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

VOLUME NO. III—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1845-46.

No. 17.

To

LIEUTT. W. H. OAKES,

1ST CLASS ASSISTANT AGENT GOVERNOR-GENERAL,  
CHYEBASSA.

SIR,

Herewith I beg to forward for the use of the Chyebassa School, books by list enclosed.

I have the honor to be ,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENTS

Sir,

AND COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Your most obedient servant,

CHOTA NAGPUR :

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

*The 16th July, 1845.*

*Agent, Governor-General and  
Commissioner.*

VOLUME NO. III—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1845-46.

List of books forwarded to the Chyebassa School—

Spelling no. 1	..	..	..	12
Prose Reader no. 4	..	..	..	12
Prose Reader no. 5	..	..	..	12
Geographical Primer	..	..	..	12
Hindui School Dictionary	..	..	..	3
Hindui Reader no. 3	..	..	..	12

CHOTA NAGPORE :

*The 10th July, 1845.*

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

VOLUME NO. III—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1845-46.

No. 127.

FROM

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF  
BENGAL,

To

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL,  
I.W.F.

*Dated Fort William, the 11th February, 1846.*

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 2, dated the 16th ultimo forwarding Examination returns of the Chyebassa School and in reply to inform you that Deputy Governor observes with pleasure an increase in the number of Cole boys, and approves of the disbursement authorized by you for prize awarded to the most proficient students of the School.

**Education.**

I have &ca.,  
C. BEADON,

*Under-Secretary to the Government  
of Bengal.*

(True Copy.)

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

*Agent, Governor-General and Commissioner.*

VOLUME NO. III—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1845-46.

*Extract of a letter from Lt-Coll. I. R. Ouseley, Agent, Governor-General and W. F. to C. Beadon, Esq., Under-Secretary to Government of Bengal, Fort William, no. 27, dated the 14th February, 1846.*

Paragraph 3.

It appears that the ryots were suffering as I was given to understand from the former report of the Jemadar and Ameen I formerly deputed to enquire into the facts. Mr. Oakes' report has confined every particular on the conclusion of the enquiry into the claims against the Raja of Ghatsilla. Whatever amount may be declared due will be paid annually in instalments from the collections and as is usual on these occasions the Raja will not be allowed to contract further loans until the whole sum declared due shall be cleared off when the estate will be made over to him. Meanwhile the Indigo Factory will get the *Ijarah* of the estates they have held as under tenant from the late *Ijarahdar* from year

to year as long as they act fairly towards the ryots, this in itself is the best security against oppression and as the Raja will not be clear for several years I have no doubt by the time he is free from debt he will be good to give the Indigo Factory the lease for a fixed number of years.

True Extract.

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,  
Agent, Governor-General.

VOLUME NO. III—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1845-46.

No. 10.

To

LT. W. H. OAKES,

1ST CLASS ASSISTANT AGENT,  
GOVERNOR-GENERAL, CHYEBASSA.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 5, 26th ultimo relative to Ghatseella.

2. I was all along aware of the oppression you allude to and with advertence to the nature of the claim made by Messrs. Cockenell and Co. which was altogether irregular. I was opposed to the renewal of the decennial lease with them. As it is, and under the arrangements suggested by you of removing the thannah from Ghatseella to Bahiagora and retaining an *Ameen* on Rs. 15 per month with two *Chaprassies* on Rs. 5 each at Chakulia and with Rs. 2 a month for stationery in all Rs. 324 per annum which sum should be added to the amount of the lease granted to the Indigo Factories, as necessary only from the irregularities of their subordinates. I approve of a yearly settlement being made with them the Government Estate they held "*Dur Ejareh*". The ryots should be allowed the lately formed alluvial lands at any *Jumma* that may be customary, this rise being for the benefit of the Estate of the Dhalbhoom Raja. Also should you deem the estate held by the Indigo Factories to be under-assessed you should make any alteration you think fitting submitting the same for my approval.

3. You should endeavour to prevent the recurrence of the various modes of oppressing the ryots to which you allude in point 1st/should be 2nd/2nd/3rd/3rd should be 4th/1-2-3 and explain to the ryots and the Indigo planters that such acts of extortion and oppression must on no account be repeated or the lease will be forfeited. The Indigo Factory also must be protected from a conspiracy or combination of the ryots. But if the arrangement are conducted on fair principles, both the parties will be satisfied.

4. With advertence to the arrangement for paying the debts of the Raja, alluded to in your letter no. 9, dated the 2nd

instant I have already forwarded you copy of the letter no. 1123, 20th, no. 43 from the Secretary to the Government to my address. From it you will be enabled to enter on the accounts of the Raja. On ascertaining the correct amount of his debts you will be pleased to set aside sufficient to cover the liquidation of the sums against him by annual instalments and receive so much as may be requisite for the Raja's annual expenditure during the period the estate may be retained in your management. You will be pleased to prohibit, by proclamation persons lending money to the Raja whilst the estate is under attachment for the old claims and make known the same to the Raja.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT  
AND COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
CHOTA NAGPOOR :  
*The 14th February, 1846.*

Your most obedient servant,  
(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,  
*Agent, Governor-General and  
Commissioner.*

VOLUME NO. III—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1845-46.

No. 15.

To

CAPTAIN W. H. OAKES,  
1st CLASS ASSISTANT AGENT,  
GOVERNOR-GENERAL, SINGHBHUM.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, no. 15 relative to the young Raja of Singhbhoom Arjun Singh, I request you will have the goodness to make over the Porahaut Estate to the Raja. You will be collecting the balances up to the 30th of next month and retaining the two Daroghas who will make their reports to the Raja. The Daroghas cannot be dispensed with as the police arrangements would be completely ruined if they should be discharged. You will be pleased to report the day you make over the estate.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT'S  
OFFICE, CHOTANAGPOOR :  
*The 9th March, 1846.*

Your most obedient servant,  
(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,  
*Agent, Governor-General and  
Commissioner.*

VOLUME NO. III—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1845-46.

No. 37.

To

CAPTAIN W. H. OAKES,  
1ST CLASS ASSISTANT AGENT,  
GOVERNOR-GENERAL, SINGHBHUM.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 47, 1st August regarding the Dhalbhoom Estate.

2. I think that the collection of the revenue (Rs. 4,000) by the Raja and his people will give you trouble hereafter. As there will be two separate demands, one from the *Khas Tuhsildar* for cash *Malgoozaree*, and from the Raja for the produce, involving heavy charges also Rs. 4,000 seems to be a large annual allowance. With reference to the claims against him about Rs. 250 a month would have been ample but if you will have the goodness to explain why you have arranged as reported, and whether the lands held by the Raja Khas, have been assessed, I shall be able to issue final orders. The amount Rs. 200 for annual charges of collection is moderate.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT'S

OFFICE, CHOTANAGPORE :  
*The 10th August, 1846.*

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE.

VOLUME NO. III—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1845-46.

No. 12.

To

CAPTAIN OAKES,  
POLITICAL ASSISTANT, GOVERNOR-  
GENERAL'S AGENT AND COMMISSIONER.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward to you (13) thirteen copies of Johnson's Oordoo Dictionary for the use of the Chybassa school boys.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

CHOTA NAGPORE :  
*The 25th August, 1846.*

*Governor-General's Agent and  
Commissioner.*

VOLUME NO. III—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1845-46.  
No. 38.

To

CAPTAIN W. H. OAKES,  
1ST CLASS ASSISTANT AGENT,  
GOVERNOR-GENERAL, CHYEBASSA.

SIR,

In reply to your letter 21st instant no. 50 I have the honor to state that I consider the levies in kind, valued at Rs. 2,850 as quite sufficient for the annual maintenance of the Raja of Dhalbhoom during the period the estate may be attached for debt. The sheep and goats should be compounded for the collections made in cash.

2. If the *Khas* lands are only worth Rs. 100 they may remain in charge of the Raja.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT'S  
AND COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
CHOTA NAGPOOR :  
*The 26th August, 1846.*

Your most obedient servant  
(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,  
*Agent, Governor-General and  
Commissioner.*

VOLUME NO. III—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1845-46.

No. 40.

To

CAPTAIN W. H. OAKES,  
1ST CLASS ASSISTANT AGENT,  
GOVERNOR-GENERAL, COLEHAN, SINGHBHUM.

SIR,

Herewith I have the honor to forward for your guidance copy of my letter to Captain Tickell 1st Class, Assistant Agent, Governor-General, dated the 14th September 1846 regarding the state of the crops of the district, and request you will have the goodness to furnish me with the necessary information to enable me to reply the Board's Circular on the subject.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT'S  
OFFICE CHOTA NAGPORE :  
*The 15th September, 1846*

Your most obedient servant,  
(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,  
*Agent, Governor-General.*

## VOLUME NO. III—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1845-46.

No. 42.

To

CAPTAIN W. H. OAKES,  
1ST CLASS ASSISTANT AGENT,  
GOVERNOR-GENERAL, SINGHBHUM.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that a remittance of 20,000 Coy's Rs. will be sent to you with the detachment of the Ramgur Battalion proceeding to relieve the Singhbhum party and request you will have the goodness to send the money on to the Sumbalpoore *Tuhsildar* with a separate guard from your station of one Jemadar and 20 new Ramgur Lt. Infantry.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AGENT'S

Your most obedient servant,

OFFICE, CHOTANAGPORE :

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

*The 3rd October, 1846.**Agent, Governor-General.*

## VOLUME NO. III—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1845-46.

No. 44.

To

CAPTAIN W. H. OAKES,  
1ST CLASS ASSISTANT AGENT,  
GOVERNOR-GENERAL, SINGHBHUM.

SIR,

It gives me great pleasure to find from your letter no. 51, 31st August that you have succeeded in apprehending Gholam Sardar.

2. It would be desirable that you should recommend some reward of a permanent nature for Ankoora Mankee, whose conduct is deserving of the highest praise, and on receiving your recommendation to that effect, I will submit it to the Government.

3. You will be pleased to send Gholam Surdar to me at Chotanagpore under a strong guard. I will forward him to the Superintendent, Tributary Mehals, Balasore. It being safe than sending him direct.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AGENT'S

Your most obedient servant,

OFFICE, CHOTANAGPORE :

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

*The 14th October, 1846.**Agent, Governor-General.*



## VOLUME NO. III—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1845-46.

No. 50.

To

CAPTAIN W. H. OAKES,  
1ST CLASS ASSISTANT AGENT,  
GOVERNOR-GENERAL, COLEHAN,  
SINGHBHOOM.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 60, dated the 7th instant and in reply to forward to you a draft on your treasury for Company Rs. 101-10-9 being the amount of Colehan, Singhbhoom Government School expense for the month of October, 1846.

I have the honor to be,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AGENT'S  
OFFICE, CAMP GURAWA PALL  
IN SURGOOJA :

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

The 30th November, 1846.

Agent-General and Commissioner.

## VOLUME NO. 3—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1845-46.

No. 52.

To

C. B. CHALUNERS, ESQUIRE,  
OFFICIATING 1ST CLASS ASSISTANT AGENT,  
GOVERNOR-GENERAL, COLEHAN, SINGHBHOOM.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your predecessor's letter no. 60, dated the 8th instant and in reply to forward to you a draft on your treasury for Company's Rs. 102-11-9 (one hundred two, eleven annas and nine pie) being the amount of Colehan, Singhbhoom Government School expense for the month of November, 1846.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AGENT'S  
OFFICE, CAMP UMERPORE :  
The 29th December 1846.

Agent-General and Commissioner.

## SINGHBHUM OLD RECORDS

### Volume IV—1855-1856

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM,  
1855.

No. 2.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE,

To

CAPTAIN J. S. DAVIES, SENIOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHUM.

*Dated Camp Chootiah, the 8th January, 1855.*

SIR,

I have the honor to request that you will report at your earliest convenience what character the Seraikhella Chief, Koonwar Chukerdhur Singh, bears as a landlord, and in what manner he treats the ryots and tenants in his Estate, whether oppressively or with fairness and consideration.

I have the honor to be  
SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

*Commissioner of Chotanagpore.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

No. 37.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE,

To

CAPTAIN J. S. DAVIES, SENIOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHUM.

*Dated Camp Chooteeah, the 19th January, 1855.*

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose for your information and guidance certain extracts (paras. 1 to 15, 17 and 19) from the orders of the Government of Bengal no. 2948 under date the 28th November last upon the police report of this Commissionership for the year 1853.

2nd. You are requested to notice particularly the orders contained in the last paragraph of the resolution of Government.

3rd. I take this opportunity of inviting your attention to Mr. Henry Rickett's remarks on the subject of police reports, which are to be found in the 121st paragraph of his printed report on the district of Singhbhoom. "A pithy abstract of each of the heinous cases" will be quite sufficient. The conduct of the police employed in all these cases should always be noticed, the Magistrates should state for the information of the Superintendent of police whether the Police Officers have or have not done their duty to the best of their abilities. In those cases in which the *Mofassil* inquiries have proved abortive it should be stated whether the failure is to be attributed to the incapacity or misconduct of the police or to their causes.

4th. A printed copy of my police report for 1853 has, I believe, been supplied to your office; the form of that report has met with the approval of the Government and I think that a police report something in that shape and form should be submitted from your office.

5th. You will take great care that the sentences passed upon heinous offenders are correctly given in your police report, and when sentence has been passed by the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut you will do me the favour to mention the pages in the Court's published decisions where these orders are to be found and when the Nizamut Adawlut's sentences and orders have not been printed, I shall feel obliged if you will send to this office with your police report the copy of the Nizamut's sentences which you receive from the Deputy Commissioner, these copies will be returned to you after I have written my report and therefore there will be no necessity to retain a copy of them in your office.

6th. If there has been any remarkable increase or decrease in heinous offences during the year 1854, the fact should be noticed and explained in your report.

7th. You will not forget to mention in your report how your subordinates have performed their official duties during the year.

8th. In preparing your report for 1854 you will not overlook the instructions given to you regarding your report of 1853, and you will send with your report of the past year all the statements which were required for the year 1853.

9th. I have the honor to annex an amended form of the comparative statement C which is to be substituted for the form sent to you with my letter no. 75, dated the 27th of February last.

10th. I shall esteem it a favor if you will have the kindness to despatch your police report so that it may reach this office not later than the 15th proximo.

I have the honor to be  
SIR,  
Your most obedient servant,  
(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,  
*Commissioner of Chotanagpore.*

Memorandum of Returns which are to accompany the Senior Assistant's Police Report for 1854.

Comparative statement C according to amended form statements A and B as called for by Government last year.

Memorandum of heinous offences personally investigated in the Mofussil by the Senior Assistant as per form annexed. New Census Returns.

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,  
*Commissioner of Chotanagpore.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

No. 6.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE,

TO

THE SENIOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,  
SINGHBHUM.

*Dated Camp Titooriah, the 5th February, 1855*

SIR,

With reference to your letter no. 14, dated the 26th ultimo I have the honor to request that you will have the goodness to send for my perusal the record of the case in which Rajah Chit-tressur Dhul Deo of Dhullbhoom and his son have been committed to take their trial before the court of session.

I have the honor to be,  
SIR,  
Your most obedient servant,  
(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,  
*Commissioner of Chotanagpore.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

No. 1149.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF  
BENGAL,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE .

*Dated Lieutt. Governor's Camp, Doomree,  
Hazaribagh Division, the 21st February, 1855.*

SIR

With reference to your letters noted on the margin, I am directed to inform you that Captain Davies on his arrival in Calcutta addressed a letter to Government, dated the 9th instant, applying for a second month's leave of absence in extension of that granted on the 10th of January.

**\*Judicial No. 172, dated the  
30th December, 1954.**

**No. 21, dated the 5th instant.**

2. Captain Davies did not state in his letter the nature of the private affairs which induced him to seek this further indulgence from Government, and he had quitted Calcutta before a reference on the subject could be made to him.

3. Under these circumstances, and having regard to the observations which you submitted in forwarding his first application, the Lieutenant-Governor does not think it desirable to pass orders upon Captain Davies's present application without referring it for your opinion. The Lieutenant-Governor requests accordingly that after receiving such explanation from Captain Davies as you may think it necessary to require, you will state whether you are able to recommend the grant of the further indulgence which he has asked for or not. It is probable, the Lieutenant-Governor supposes that Captain Davies will already have communicated with you on the subject of his direct application to Government.

I have & ca.,  
(Sd.) N. GREY,  
*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

True Copy,  
(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,  
*Commissioner of Nagpore.*

No.44.

Copy forwarded for the information of the Senior Assistant Commissioner at Singhbhoom.

By his obedient servant,  
(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,  
*Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

*Dated the 14th March 1855.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

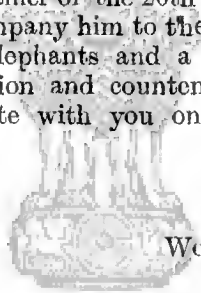
*Calcutta, the 10th March, 1855.*

To

W. J. ALLEN, Esq., C. S.,  
COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE.

SIR,

We addressed you last on the 24th November and the present is to inform you that we have concluded an engagement with Professor Stoechr geologist master of Assoy and Engineer—This gentleman's services will cost us for the present 800 rupees a month and hereafter 1,000 rupees a month which we mention that you may feel convinced we have engaged a fully qualified man and one who has already attained an European reputation. We expect Mr. Stoechr out by the steamer of the 20th instant when our Mr. Dunschuid will at once accompany him to the locality of our grants. We propose having out two elephants and a few attendants and would beg to solicit your protection and countenance. During our survey, we shall again communicate with you on the arrival of Mr. Stoechr meantime—



We have the honor to be,  
SIR,

नमस्ते Your most obedient servants,

(Sd.) DUNSCHUID.

(Sd.) D. C. MACKEY.

(Sd.) I. M. GROTE.

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

No. 1079.

Extract from the proceedings of the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council in the Financial Department under date the 13th March 1855.

Read an extract from the Home Department no. 252 of the 22nd ultimo forwarding a tabular statement with an endorsement no. 168, dated the 15th idem from the Government of Bengal and copies of papers having reference thereto soliciting sanction to certain items of charge.

*Resolution.*—The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to issue the following orders on the propositions included in the tabular statement above adverted to—

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS IN THE COLEHAN.

Present scale <i>Chyebassa.</i>			Scale now sanctioned. <i>Chyebassa.</i>			
Rs. per month.			Rs. per month.			
Master	..	20	Headmaster	35	The 3 Bengali schools at Chyebassa, Churrie and Jyantgurbh in the Colehan having proved unsuccessful in consequence of the unwillingness of the Coles to learn the Bengali language.	
Interpreter	..	4	Under Master	20		
<i>Churrie.</i>			Interpreter	..	4	Authority is solicited to close those schools and it is proposed to establish in their stead one efficient Hindu school at Chyebassa at a permanent monthly increase of Rs. 20—Sanctioned.
Master	..	20	Sweeper	..	3	
Interpreter	..	4	Contingencies, Books, furniture, etc.	10		
<i>Jyantgurbh.</i>						
Master	..	20	Dieting Indigent	20		
Interpreter	..	4	Pupils	—		
Total	..	72	Total	..	92	

*Order.*—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to the Home Department for communication to the Government of Bengal, and that the tabular statement be returned, a copy being kept for record in this office.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution sent to the Civil Auditor.

A true extract.

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

Extract from a letter from the Commissioner of Chotanagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal no. 45 dated the 19th of March 1855. Paras : 2 to 16.

2. There can be no doubt that the construction of good roads through the Singhbhum Division will eventually do much towards the moral and material improvement of the wild tribes inhabiting that part of the country, experience has shown that the *Lurka Coles* who are brought in contact with strangers for commercial purposes became much more tractable and less barbarous than the inhabitants of the more distant Cole villages which are seldom visited by traders or travellers.

3. The fair weather roads mentioned below are those which appear to be most important and the most required for the improvement of the district :—

From —		To—
Chyebassa	..	Midnapore.
Chyebassa	..	Chotanagpore.
Chyebassa	..	Bancoorah.
Chyebassa	..	Keiparra.

4. Mr. Henry Ricketts has reported very fully upon the nature of the country between Midnapore and Chyebassa. From the enquiries which I have made whilst I was at Chyebassa I am led to believe that that part of the Midnapore and Chyebassa road which is in the Singhbhum jurisdiction a distance of about 81 miles can be made at a cost of about 30 rupees per mile the amount mentioned by Mr. Ricketts, Captain Davies however, has informed me that he considers this sum will be sufficient to cover the cost of the earth work cleaning and cutting the jungle &c. but that it will not suffice for the payment of a competent person to mark out the road and to superintend the construction of it; I am disposed to concur in this view; the salary of the overseer must be an extra charge.

5. The annual repairs of the road after it has been made will cost about 10 rupees per mile which is Mr. Ricketts' estimate.

6. The Senior Assistant Commissioner has not time to exercise more than a general control over the construction of this road. The work cannot be entrusted to the zameendars or to the village *Prodhuns* or to salaried Jemadar appointed by the Assistant Commissioner Captain Davies and I agree in thinking that any such arrangements would aid only in embarrassment and disappointment;



the road would be badly made by forced or ill paid labour and the money allowed for this purpose would certainly be misappropriated.

7. If it be determined to make this road I would suggest that a steady and intelligent European Overseer who has some experience in road making should be sent to mark out the road and superintend the construction of it. In this manner all the new roads lately constructed on this part under order no. 29 dated 6th January 1851 and no. 374 dated 15th February 1853 of Government have been made and the advantages of this course have been apparent.

8. If a proper Overseer be appointed there will be no difficulty I think in getting the heads of the villages in Dhulbhoom and Seraikhella to contract on fair terms for those parts of the road which are contiguous to their respective villages; the last 7 miles of the road which will go thro' the Colehan will probably have to be made by hired labourers; the Dunghur Coles of Chotanagpore can be employed on this section of the road.

9. The road no. 2 from Chyebassa to Chotanagpore which is much frequented by salt merchants and other traders is very much required.

10. The line of road proposed by Mr. Ricketts and previously recommended on the time of my predecessor by Captain Haughton which goes by Raboo and Erkee appears to me decided by his best I have marked by the Chietunpore and Taraie route and know its disadvantages. By adopting the route proposed by Mr. Ricketts and Captain Haughton the steep and stony ghauts of Chietunpore and Taraie would be avoided. I may add that Captain Davies concurs in thinking this the most desirable route. About one-half of this road would be in the Chyebassa Division and the other half in Chotanagpore, the general superintendence of the road making might be entrusted to the Assistant Commissioners of these Divisions and an active Overseer should be placed under the orders of each of them.

11. The road no. 3 from Chyebassa to Bancoorah is of much importance to the trading community; by this road almost the whole of the raw silk is conveyed on country carts to Rogonnathpore and Sona Mookhee and Rajgunge the two latter places are in the Bancoorah district.

12. The present road or rather cart tract from Chyebassa towards Boncoorah lies thro' Seraikhella and Kandra the boundary of the Chyebassa Division is a little beyond the latter place.

13. The distance from Chyebassah to Kandra is about 25 miles I have ridden over that part of the road; from the village

of Mooreah as far as the river Sunjaie the road is rough and stony a good fair weather road to the Singhbhoom boundary might be more I think for about 30 or 40 rupees per mile.

14. The road no. 4 from Chyebassah to Keiparah in Central Cuttack lies thro' Jyntghur and Keonjhur and is much used by the salt merchants. In short it is the only road by which the Cuttack salt is brought up into these parts. During the last two years the salt traffic by this route has been immense and has been contained throughout the year. Bullocks only are used for the conveyance of salt.

15. There is a tolerable country cart road as far as Jyntghur which is the boundary of the Singhbhoom Division and a good fair weather road passable for wheeled carriages could be made thus far at a small cost. I understand however that the *ghauts* in Kheonjhur are so steep and difficult that it might be found impracticable to make a cart-road over them and on that case the salt must be carried on bullocks as at present, on this subject the Superintendent of the Cuttack Tributary Mehauls will have the best information.

16. I think it desirable that the road should be made as far as Jyntghur and if His Honor the Lieutenant Governor should approve of this suggestion I will send in an estimate so that it may be begun immediately the rains cease.

(True Extract)

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE.

*Officiating Uncov. Assistant to the Commissioner*

VOLUME NO. IV—SINGHBHUM OLD CORRESPONDENCE, 1855.

No. 9.

28-3-55

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE,

TO

THE SENIOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,  
SINGHBHOOM.

*Dated Chotanagpore, the 19th March, 1855.*

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose for your information a copy of a letter of the gentlemen named G. Durs-chuudt, D. C. Mackey, I. M. Grob under dated the 10th instant.

2nd. I shall feel obliged if you afford to these gentlemen such encouragement and protection as may be consistent with your official position during their visit to your district.

I have the honor to be  
SIR,

Your most Obedt. Servt.,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

*Commissioner of Chotanagpore.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

No. 11.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE.

To

CAPTAIN J. S. DAVIES,

SENIOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHOOM.

*Dated Chotanagpore, the 28th March, 1855.*

SIR,

In reply to your letter no. 41 of the 24th instant I have the honor to acquaint you that under the circumstances stated and in compliance with your recommendation I sanction the offer and payment of a reward not exceeding 100 Rs. for information that may lead to the discovery apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered one Ruggoo Behara an inhabitant of Dhullbhoom on or about the 9th of December last.

2nd. I reply upon your using your utmost exertions to bring the perpetrators of this foul murder to justice and I shall be happy to hear from you again as soon as you have completed your inquiries.

3rd. If it be proved that the Dhullbhoom police have allowed themselves to be tampered with on this occasion I trust that they will success with the exemplary punishment they derive.

I have the honor to be

SIR,

Your most obedt. servt.,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

*Commissioner of Chotanagpore.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGBHUM, 1855.

No. 781

FROM

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF  
BENGAL,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE.

*Dated Fort William, the 19th April, 1855.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 56 dated the 6th instant in which, with reference to Act IV of 1849 you solicit the orders of Government in the case of one Ruggoo Gour tried for murder but acquitted by the Nizamut Adawlut on the ground of insanity.

**Judicial.**

2. Before passing orders on the matter the Lieutenant Governor desires that you will call upon the Magistrate of Chyebassa to report, from the best means at his disposal, both upon the prisoner's past and present state of mind, also upon what means his friends have of taking care of him if he should be released on their security and of paying the amount of security if they should be required to do so.

3. You will forward these reports with any remarks of your own that you may think it right to add in relation to what came out at the trial, and with extracts of such parts of the evidence as bear upon the question of insanity.

I have &ca,

(Sd.) A. W. RUSSELL,

*Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(True copy.)

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

*Commr. of Chotanagpore.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.  
No. 17.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE,

TO

CAPTAIN J. S. DAVIES,

SENIOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHUM.

*Dated Chotanagpore, the 25th April, 1855.*

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose for your information an extract\* of a letter of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal no. 783 dated 14th April, 1855.

\*Para. 1.

2nd. The arrangement proposed as far as it concerns yourself was to the effect, that on the retirement of Major Simpson you were to be posted permanently to the Hazareebaugh Division, and that you were to take charge of your new Division after you had completed the Colehan settlement and collected the first year's rent under your new settlement.

3rd. I ought perhaps to mention, that when in compliance with a requisition of Government I proposed these arrangements I was under the impression that Major Simpson intended to proceed to England on private affairs.

4th. I wish to know about what time the Colehan rents of 1855/56 are expected to be realised and whether you are desirous of going to Hazareebaugh now there is a chance of Major Simpson returning to his appointment.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedt. servt,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

*Commr. of Chotanagpore.*

Extract from a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Chotanagpore no. 783, dated the 14th of April, 1855 Paragraph 1.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 51 of the 2nd instant regarding the promotion and changes in the location of the officers attached to your Division consequent on Major Simpson's proceeding to England, and to inform you in reply that the Lieutenant Governor approves of the arrangements proposed by you in respect to Captain Cokes at Maunbhoom and Captain Davies at Chyebassa—As Major Simpson has now obtained leave to England on Medical Certificate under the new regulations, Captain Cokes can at present be appointed only to officiate as a Prinl. Assistant which will however, the Lieutenant Governor

believes, entitle him to the full allowance of the appointment as soon as Major Simpson shall have been absent for 6 months.

(True copy.)

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

*Commr. of Chotanagpore.*

Copy forwarded for information and guidance of the Senior Assistant Commissioner at Singhbhum.

*The 23rd April 1855.*

By his obedient servant,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

*Commr. of Chotanagpore.*

Remarks of the Commissioner of Chotanagpore upon the monthly Criminal Statement no. 3 of the Singhbhum Division for the month of March, 1855.

The Commissioner observes that the number of acquittals is very disproportionate to the number of Convictions and Commitments.

(Sd.) W. I. ALLEN,

*The 23rd April, 1855.*

*Commr. of Chotanagpore.*

(True copy.)

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

*Commissioner of Chotanagpore.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

No. 22.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE.

To

CAPTAIN J. S. DAVIES,

SENIOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHUM.

*Dated Chotanagpore, the 9th June, 1855,*

SIR,

With reference to your letter no. 285, dated the 19th of September last I have the honor to acquaint

\*Chintamun Jemadar you that I sanction the payment of the Rs. 100, Talub Alee Khan rewards\* specified on the margin to Peada Rs. 20, Soorut Chintamun Jemadar, Talub Alee Khan Khan Chupprassie Rs. 10 Peada, and Soorut Khan, *Chupprassie* for Total Rs. 130. faithful and meritorious service rendered

in the case of Government *versus* Babu Seeb Chunder Dhul and others.

2nd. You will have the goodness to inform these persons, that I have received with much satisfaction the favourable report you have made regarding their conduct on this occasion.

I have the honor to be

SIR,

Your most Obt. Servt.,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE

*Commissioner of Chotanagpore.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

No. 24.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE,

To

CAPTAIN J. S. DAVIES,

SENIOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHUM DIVISION.

*Dated Chotanagpore, the 23rd June, 1855.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter no. 186 dated the 3rd of July

Judicial.

Extract from a letter from the Commissioner of Chotanagpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal no. 45 dated 19th March 1855.

last I have the honor to annex for your information a copy of a correspondence\* between the Government and this office regarding the construction of certain fair weather roads in your Division and shall feel obliged by your furnishing me with the further information now called for by Government on this subject.

Paras : 2 to 16 inclusive..  
letter from the Secretary  
to the Government of  
Bengal to the Commissioner  
of Chotanagpore no. 1310  
dated 12th June 1855.

2nd. You will observe that I have recommended the appointment of an European Overseer, experienced

From	To	
Chyebassah ..	Midnapore	in road making to superintend the construction of the Chyebassa and Midnapore road. You will have
Chyebassah ..	Chotanagpore	the goodness to state whether you
Chyebassah ..	Bancoorah	think that that part of the road which
Chyebassah ..	Kieparrah	is in your Division can be completed
		in one season under the superintendence of one Overseer and if not, whether you consider it desirable to

employ more than one Overseer at the same time on your section of the road.

3rd. Be so good as to state at what time the Overseer ought to join his appointment and at what place you propose to commence the road.

4th. With reference to the 5th paragraph of the Government letter I wish to be favored with your opinion as to whether an Overseer would be able to make his own arrangements with the heads of the villages of Dhullbhoom and Soraikella for the construction of those parts of the road which will pass through those Estates. In constructing the new Agency roads Mr. Overseer Munro made his own contracts with the villagers, but perhaps a stranger might experience some difficulty in getting the work done in Dhullbhoom and Seraikella without assistance from your office. The Overseer would of course be placed under your orders.

5th. Have the goodness to send me a sketch of the country through which these new roads are to pass and such information as may be procurable regarding the minor routes mentioned by Mr. Ricketts and referred to in Mr. Secretary Grey's last paragraph.

6th. I think it will be a mistake to begin upon too many of these roads at once, I am disposed therefore to recommend that the roads from Chyebassah to Midnapore and from Chyebassah to Chotanagpore should be first constructed, you will be able I suppose to give a general superintendence to these works.

7th. I have this day called upon the Loharduggah Principal Assistant Commissioner to furnish the required information regarding that part of the Chyebassah and Chotanagpore road which is in his Division.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

P. S.

*Commissioner of Chotanagpore.*

If you find difficulty in furnishing in a few days all the information now called for regarding all these roads, be so kind as to supply first what is required regarding the roads from Chyebassah to Midnapore and from Chyebassah to Chotanagpore; I wish to obtain the orders of Government about those roads as soon as possible.

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

*Commr. of Chotanagpore.*



VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

No. 29.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE,

To

CAPTAIN J. S. DAVIES,

SENIOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHUM DIVISION.

*Dated, Chotanagpore, the 27th June, 1855.*

SIR,

In reply to your letter no. 78 dated the 28th ultimo I have the honor to acquaint you that I approve of the arrangement which you have made for the performance of the English business connected with the Khursowa Estate.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most Obedt. servant,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

*Commissioner of Chotanagpore.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

No. 28.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE,

To

CAPTAIN J. S. DAVIES,

SENIOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHUM DIVN.

*Dated Chotanagpore, the 29th June, 1855.*

SIR,

In reply to your letter no. 94 dated the 25th instant I have the honor to acquaint you that in compliance with your recommendation I authorise the monthly allowance of the Thakur of Khursawan to be increased to Company's rupees 100.

**Revenue.**

I have the honor to be

SIR,

Your most Obedt. servant,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

*Commissioner of Chotanagpore.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

No. 1310.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF  
BENGAL,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE,

*Dated Fort William, the 12th June, 1855.*

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 45 dated the 19th of March last, on the subject of constructing certain new roads in your Division.

**Judicial.**

2. The Commissioners of Burdwan and of Cuttack have been called on respectively for a report relative to the first part of the projected line from Midnapore to Chyebassa, and to the route between Jyntghur and Kyparra via the Keonjghur ghauts.

3. In the meantime the Lieutenant Governor would wish to receive from you all such further information as you may be able to give, regarding the roads from Chyebassa to Jyntghur, from Chyebassa to Bancoorah, and from Chyebassa to Chotanagpore, together with estimates of their probable cost and of the yearly repairs.

4. With regard to that part of the route from Chyebassa to Midnapore, which lies within your Division, you are requested to state whether in your opinion this extent of road said to be 81 miles in length, could be finished in one season under the superintendence of one Overseer, and also at what time you consider the Overseer should join and to what place he should first proceed.

5. You are requested to state at the same time whether the arrangement proposed in your 8 paragraph to be made with the heads of the villages in Dhulbhoom, and Seraikella, would be made by the District Officers before the Overseer joined or whether they would devalue on the Overseer himself after his arrival, as a stranger and without any local position, he might; the Lieutenant Governor thinks, find it difficult to effect the arrangements contemplated.

6. With your reply a line sketch of the country should be sent shewing the directions to be traversed by the different roads including the minor routes mentioned by Mr. Ricketts from Tamar

to Dubba Chyebassa to Burrabaza and Burrabazar to Bancoorah, with such remarks on these as you may wish to offer.

I have &ca,  
(Sd.) W. GREY,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

(True copy.)  
(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,  
*Offg. Unvoc. Asstt. to the Commr.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

No. 180.

FROM

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT  
OF BENGAL.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE,

*Dated Fort William, the 28th June, 1855.*

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith for communication to the  
Collectors and Magistrates of your  
**Revenue.** Division copy of a letter no. 571 dated  
the 20th instant from the Officiating  
Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department  
requiring the Civil Authorities to collect without delay such accurate  
particulars regarding the routes and stages within their respective  
jurisdictions as may enable them to meet any requisition of the  
Quarter Master General of the Army for information on the  
subject.

2. The Lieutenant Governor requests that on the receipt of  
such requisition the Civil Authorities will furnish the necessary  
information direct to the Quarter Master General.

I have the honor to be  
SIR,  
Your most Obedt. servant,  
(Sd.) G. G. MORRIS,  
*Under-Secy. to the Govt. of  
Bengal.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

No. 32.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE,

To

CAPTAIN J. S. DAVIES,

SENIOR ASSISTANT COMM., SINGHBHUM DVN.

*Dated Chotanagpore, the 9th July 1855.*

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 97, dated the 3rd instant reporting that you have discovered that Baboo Ubhirum Singh has been in the habit for some time past of levying contributions of rice &ca. from the Coles of Goomla Peer.

2nd. I entirely approve by the prompt measures you have adopted for the suppression of this objectionable practice.

3rd. You may permit the Baboo and his brothers to return home after cautioning and admonishing them, and you will do me the favor to inform them, that if they or their family hold any communication directly or indirectly with the Coles of Goomla Peer or of any other Peer without your permission I shall order them and their families to be removed to Ranchi till the pleasure of Government can be known regarding their disposal and shall recommend the forfeiture of the Baboo's pension.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obdt. servant,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

*Commr. of Chotanagpore.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

No. 1600.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF BENGAL,

To

W. J. ALLEN, Esq.,

COMM. OF CHOTANAGPORE.

*Dated Fort William, the 13th July, 1855.*

SIR,

Hasty and imperfect intelligence has just reached the Government of a serious insurrection of Sonthals in the Rajmehaul Hills.

**Judicial.**

They threaten Rajmehaul on one side, and the subdivision of Aurangabad on the other, and have committed murders and other outrages.

2. Measures have been taken to put down this insurrection by means of troops from Bhaugulpore and from Berhampore.

3. It is stated by the Magistrate of Bhaugulpore now at Rajmehaul that the insurgents are composed partly of Sonthals of the Rajmehaul Hills, and partly of Sonthals from the neighbourhood of Singhbhoom, and he has suggested that means should be taken to intercept these last when they retreat before the troops and endeavour to return to Singhbhoom.

4. This may or may not be a correct statement of the composition of the insurgent force. But at all events it has seemed fit to the Lieutenant Governor to apprise you of the circumstance in order that you may make such dispositions as will secure the apprehension of Sonthals returning from the scene of outrage, if such Sonthals there should be, and also may preserve the peace of the district of Singhbhoom itself which may be threatened if excitement should spread among the Sonthals.

I have the honor to be,  
(Sd.) W. GREY,  
*Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.*

(True copy.)  
(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,  
*Commr. of Chotanagpore.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

No. 1636.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF BENGAL.

To

W. J. ALLEN, Esq.

COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE,

*Dated Fort William, the 15th July, 1855.*

SIR,

I am directed to inform you in continuation of my letter of the 13th instant, that the accounts subsequently received regarding the outbreak of the Sontal population give it the appearance of a very general and serious rising and I am to request, accordingly that you will instruct the Senior Military Officer in your Division, to hold the whole of the troops under his command ready for immediate and rapid action.

**Judicial.**

2. The Lieutenant Governor directs also, that you will order the Ramgurh Cavalry to proceed at once to some point or points on the Trunk Road, in order that they may be in readiness to act in any direction.

3. If parties of Sontals have really proceeded from Bancoorah, Maunbhoom and Singhbhoom the Trunk Road cannot be too closely watched, as it will be a great object to intercept such parties in returning.

I have & ca.,

(Sd.) W. GREY,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

(True Copy.)

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

*Offg. Uncod. Asst. Commr.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

No. 33.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE,

To

CAPTAIN J. S. DAVIES,

SENIOR ASSISTANT COMM, SINGHBHOOM.

*Dated Chotanagpore, the 18th July, 1855.*

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose for your information a copy of a letter\* of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal and to request with reference thereto that you with immediately make the most searching inquiry with the view of ascertaining whether there is any truth in the report that any of the Sonthal inhabitants of your Division have joined the Rajmehaul insurgents.

2nd. It seems to me improbable that any large body of men can have left your district without your knowledge, and there are other things which induce me to mistrust the information which has been sent to Government regarding the Sonthals of Singhbhoom; it is however highly expedient to obtain the best information on this point with the almost possible dispatch.

3rd. It seems to me very unlikely that any part of the Rajmehaul insurgents will be able to reach your district except as fugitives, but we must be prepared for every probable contingency and if

it be true that any of the inhabitants of your Division have joined in this outbreak vigorous measures must be adopted for their apprehension on their return to their homes.

4th. If you consider it necessary that the Military Force at Chyebassah should be strengthened, I will issue the necessary orders for that purpose, but I do not wish to move troops at this season of the year unless there be a necessity for so doing.

I have the honor to be,  
 SIR,  
 Your most obedt. servant,  
 (Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,  
*Commr. of Chotanagpore.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHOOM, 1855.

No. 36.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE,

To

CAPTAIN J. S. DAVIES,

SENIOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHUM,

*Dated Chotanagpore, the 19th July, 1855.*

SIR,

In continuation of my letter of yesterday's date I have the honor to enclose for your information a copy of a letter of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal no. 1636, dated the 15th current.

2nd. The Ramgurh Cavalry under the command of Captain W. R. E. Alexander has been ordered to march with all practicable dispatch to Taldangan on the Grand Trunk Road and to wait for orders there, and the Prinl. Assistant Commissioner at Maunbhoom has been directed to proceed to the Grand Trunk Road with the view of obtaining intelligence regarding the movements of the insurgents and of causing their apprehension and dispersal if they show themselves in force in the vicinity of the Grand Trunk Road.

I have the honor to be,  
 SIR,  
 Your most obedt. servant,  
 (Sd.) ILLEGIBLE.  
*Commissioner of Chotanagpore.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855,

No. 39.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE,

To

CAPTAIN J. S. DAVIES,

SENIOR ASSISTANT COMM., SINGHBHUM DIVISION.

*Dated Chotanagpore, the 27th July, 1855.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter no. 114 of the 23rd instant I have the honor to request that you will report to this office when the alterations in your Jail have been completed and when your new cutcherry is ready for use.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedt. servant,

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

*Commissioner of Chotanagpore.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

No. 40.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE,

To

CAPTAIN J. S. DAVIES,

SENIOR ASST. COMM., SINGHBHUM.

*Dated Chotanagpore, the 3rd August, 1855.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 117, dated the 31st ultimo with enclosure, and to inform you in reply, that I approve of the steps which you have taken with the view of procuring troops from Midnapore; it is however probable that they may not be available at that station; if therefore an additional detachment be required at Chyobassah you will have to send for it to the Grand Trunk Road as directed in my demi-official letter.

2nd. In reference to your 3rd paragraph, I have the honor to remark, that in all probability there is much exaggeration in the news paper reports; I do not anticipate that the insurgents will be



able to cross the Grand Trunk Road and the great rivers and reach your Division. Had there been any likelihood of this being the case, I should certainly, I think, have received some intimation of the fact from Captain G. N. Oakes, whom I have dispatched to the Grand Trunk Road to procure intelligence regarding the state of the country and to keep me informed regarding the movements of the troops and the insurgents.

3rd. I have already some days ago sent instruction to Captain G. N. Oakes, desiring him to dispatch an European Officer and at least 100 men to Chyebassa, provided he thinks it likely that the insurgents may be able to penetrate as far as your Division, and I have this day desired him to attend immediately to any requisition which you may make to him for troops.

4th. From your letter under reply I understand that you do not expect any disturbances in your district unless the Sonthal inhabitants thereof are tampered with from without, and I take for granted, that under the instruction in my demi-official letter you will have sent direct to the Grand Trunk Road for troops in case of urgent necessity; under these circumstances I have not considered it advisable to instruct Captain G. N. Oakes to send troops to Chyebassah till I hear from you again.

5th. The Koonwar of Seraikella and the other native chiefs under your jurisdiction who are bound to render military service to the Government should be directed to hold themselves in readiness to afford any aid that may be required of them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedt. servant,

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

*Commr. of Chotanagpore.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

**No. 43.**

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE,

TO

CAPTAIN J. S. DAVIES,

SENIOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHOOM DIVISION.

*Dated Chotanagpore, the 23rd Augt., 1855.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 129, dated the 17th instant on the subject of confining prisoners arrested in Civil suits in which the Native

**Judicial.**

Chiefs of Singhbhoom have jurisdiction.

2nd. Before I pass orders on this matter I shall beg leave to be favored with your views on the point now raised by the Rajah of Porahaut.

3rd. I think we should pause before we entrust to the Native Chiefs powers which are likely to be abused, but at the same time perhaps it may be necessary to authorize them to detain in custody for limited periods and under certain restrictions persons against whom decrees have been made.

4th. I wish to know what has been the practice hitherto in regard to Dewanny prisoners of this kind; the 2nd paragraph of your letter seems to refer to persons sentenced for criminal offences and misdemeanors.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedt. servant,

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

*Commissioner of Chotanagpore.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

Circular No. 385.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE,

To

CAPTAIN J. S. DAVIES,

SENIOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHOOM DIVN.

*Dated Chotanagpore, the 5th September 1855.*

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose for your information and guidance a copy of a letter of Mr. Secretary Grey, and request, that the quarterly return therein called for may be dispatched from your office not later than the 15th day after the end of each quarter.

**Judicial.**  
**No. 218, dated 20th August.**  
**1855.**

2nd. In addition to the 10 points appended to the Secretary's form of statement upon which information is required, I request that after you have remarked upon the "Weather and public health" you will add a paragraph upon the "State of the crops and agricultural prospects" which of course has so much influence upon criminal statistics.

3rd. When the police have thoroughly failed in their inquiries into any of the most serious\* of the  
 \* Crimes numbered 1, 2, 3, heinous offences, this circumstance  
 4, 6 and 13. should be mentioned in the column of  
 remarks, where also cases in which the  
 police may have particularly distinguished themselves should be  
 briefly noticed.

I have the honor to be,  
 Sir,  
 Your most Obedt. servant,  
 Sd. ILLEGIBLE,  
*Commissioner of Chotanagpore.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

Copy forwarded for the information and guidance of the Senior Assistant Commissioner at Singhbhoom.

By his obedient servant,  
 Sd. ILLEGIBLE,  
*Commissioner of Chotanagpore.*  
 CHOTANAGPORE:  
*The 24th September 55.*

Remarks of the Commissioner upon the statement shewing the number of prisoners under trial, acquitted and convicted for the month of August, 1855 before the Senior Assistant Commissioner Singhbhoom and the number committed to take their trial before the Commissioner of Chotanagpore.

The acquittals are disproportionate to the convictions.

CHOTANAGPORE: Sd. W. J. ALLEN,  
*The 24th Sept., 55. Commr. of Chotanagpore.*

(True Copy)  
 Sd. ILLEGIBLE.  
*Offg. Uncovd. Assistt. to the Commr.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.  
 No. 46.

FROM  
 THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE,  
 To  
 CAPTAIN J. S. DAVIES,  
 SENIOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHOOM.  
*Dated Chotanagpore, the 25th September, 55.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 141, dated the 23rd instant with enclosures, and to state in

reply, that I entirely concur in the view you have taken of the rumours which have reached the Magistrate of Midnapore regarding the conduct and intentions of the Rajah of Dhulbhoom and certain *Ghatwalls* of the Dhulbhoom and Burrahbhoom districts.

2nd. I have requested the Prinl. Assistant Commissioner at Manbhoom to warn and to watch Boyreegunj in the *Ghatwall* of Dhadka and other *Ghatwalls* in his division who may be in league with Sobha Singh.

3rd. I await the report promised in your last paragraph.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obed. servant.,  
Sd. W. J. ALLEN,  
*Commr. of Chotanagpore.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

No. 47.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE,

To

CAPTAIN J. S. DAVIES,

SENIOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHUM.

*Dated Chotanagpore, the 28th September 1855.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you that I have requested the Commandant of the Ramgurh Local Force to send a Detachment of 80 men with the usual number of Native Officers to Chyebassa for the purpose of strengthening the Detachment now on duty at your station.

2nd. This Detachment will leave Dorundah en route to Chyebassa on the 3rd proximo.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedt. servt.,  
Sd. ILLEGIBLE,  
*Commissioner of Chotanagpore.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

No. 424.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 15th ultimo no. 7 I have the honor to inform you that the practice of remitting bank notes from the Presidency to *Mofussil* Treasuries for any other purpose than that of meeting a deficiency of funds has been discontinued under orders of Government and it is not therefore in my power to comply with your application.

FORT WILLIAM ACCTT'S. OFFICE,

REV. DEPTT.

The 3rd Octr. 1855.

I have & ca,

Sd. EDMUND DRUMMOND,

*Accountt. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

(True copy)

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

*Offig. Uncovtd. Asstt. Commir.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

No. 51.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE,

To

CAPTAIN J. S. DAVIES,

SENIOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHUM DIVIN.

*Dated Chotanagpore, the 6th Octr. 55.*

SIR,

In reply to your letter no. 148, dated the 3rd instant, I have the honor to acquaint you that I sanction the appointment of Chupta Cole

**Revenue.**

to the Mankieship of the 10 villages in Bur Peer vacant by the death of Ruska Mankie the father of the said Chupta Cole.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

*Commissioner of Chotanagpore.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

No. 52.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPUR,

To

CAPTAIN J. S. DAVIES,,

SENIOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHUM DIVISION.

*Ded Choanagpore, the 6th October 1855.*

SIR, •

With reference to your letter no. 103, dated the 7th of July last I have the honor to forward for your information a copy of a letter\* of the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal containing the orders of Government regarding the construction of certain fair weather roads in your Division.

2nd. The annexed memo. will show the nature of the proposition which I submitted to Government regarding these roads. As Overseers cannot be supplied by Government, we must consider what we shall be able to effect with our own resources.

3rd. Probably you may not wish to undertake the road to Midnapore without the assistance of an experienced Overseer, but perhaps you may be able to effect the construction of that part of the Chyebassah and Chotanagpore road which is in your jurisdiction if you have the services of a liberally paid native Overseer.

4th. The Principal Assistant Commissioner at Lohardagga has proposed that the road from Ranchi to Chyebassah should be divided into two sections; that the first section, viz., from Ranchi to Raboo about 41 miles, should be made under his superintendence and that the second section, from Raboo to Chyebassah about 34 miles, should be constructed under your orders. This arrangement by which the road will be somewhat equally divided between the two Divisions, seems to be a good one; if therefore you can procure competent native Overseer I shall feel obliged if you will send in the estimate required by Government for the second section of the road, viz., from Raboo to Chyebassah. In the estimate are to be included to Overseer's salary and expenses of every description you may charge 50 Rs. per mile exclusive of Overseer's salary; probably your part of the road can be made for considerably less than that amount. But I believe there are parts in the Ranchi section of the road that may cost more than that sum. Besides it is desirable that there should be some margin on the estimate in order to meet contingent expenses.

5th. If you can procure the necessary agency to enable you to undertake the Midnapore road also, you will have the goodness to prepare and submit the same sort of estimate, showing the entire cost for that part of the road which is in your Division. The mileage charge should be 40 rupees per mile exclusive of Overseer's allowance; I am inclined to think that your estimate of Rs. 30 will be found too low.

6th. I shall esteem it a favor if you will have the goodness to reply to this letter with all practicable despatch.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

*Commissioner of Chotanagpore.*

VOLUMEN O. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

No. 53.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE,

To

CAPTAIN J. S. DAVIES,

SENIOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHUM DIVISION.

*Dated Chotanagpore, the 8th October 1855.*

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose for your information a copy of a letter addressed to me by Messrs. Durrschmidt, Grob, Sand and Co. and to request that you will do me the favor to afford such assistance as may seem to you right and proper to the gentlemen therein mentioned who are about to visit your Division. They are engaged in an undertaking intended to develop the resources of the country and they deserve in my opinion the legitimate support of the local authorities.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

*Commissioner of Chotanagpore.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

W. J. ALLEN, Esq.,

GOVERNMENT-GENERAL'S AGENT, S. W. FRONTIER.

DEAR SIR,

We had last the pleasure of addressing you on the 31st ult., since when Professor Stoehr and his Assistant Mr. Schenk have arrived and as there is every appearance of the rains having broken up, we intend to send them to the Dholboom district about the middle of October. The expedition will be under charge of Mr. Grob, who will be accompanied by our Mr. D. C. Mackey's nephew, two other Assistants and a couple of *lascars*.

Professor Stoehr's first proceeding will be to survey the country geologically and then to fix upon the spots where mines are to be established. Consequently we shall have no immediate want of any large number of labourers whom we expect to engage hereafter through the kind instrumentality of Captain Oakes.

The only assistance we want for the present is an adequate supply of bearers and coolies to facilitate our movements and a supply also of whatever food may be available. Perhaps a word from you to the Rajah to that effect would materially assist us. We should of course pay for all at the most liberal rate.

We remain,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient servants

Sd. D. C. MACKEY,

Sd. J. M. GROB,

Sd. G. SAND.

(True copy.)

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

*Officiating Uncovd. Asstt. Commissioner.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

No. 464.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE,

TO

CAPTAIN J. S. DAVIES,

SENIOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHUM DIVISION.

*Dated Chotanagpore, the 26th October 1855.*

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose for your information a copy of a  
 \*No. 305, dated                      letter\* of the salt agent of Central Cuttack  
 the 4th October 1855. regarding the quantity of salt which will  
 be available this season for sale to the salt traders of the S. W.



Frontier districts and request that you will do me the favor to cause the contents of this communication to be made known to the merchants and others interested in the Cuttack salt trade.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. ILLEGIBLE.

*Commissioner of Chotanagpore.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

No. 58.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE,

To

CAPTAIN J. S. DAVIES,

SENIOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHUM DIVISION.

*Dated Chotanagpore, the 3rd November 1855.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 155, dated the 27th ultimo and in reply to inform you that your explanations in regard to the allegations of Rajah Chittressur Dhull of Dhullbhoom made in an *urzee* presented to this Office are considered perfectly satisfactory.

2nd. In reference to the last paragraph of your letter I have the honor to observe, that I consider it would not be legal for me to punish the Rajah for the misrepresentations contained in his *urzee* without entering into a regular and formal inquiry into all his allegations ; I am of opinion that such a course would give undue importance to the Rajah's assertions, and would be productive of no good result.

3rd. In future when Rajah Chittressur Dhull makes complaints of this kind against a public officer, I shall not pass orders upon his *urzees* till he has produced trustworthy proof in support of the statements contained in them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

*Commissioner of Chotanagpore.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

No. 243.

FROM

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF  
BENGAL,

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE.

*Dated Fort William, the 9th November 1855.*

SIR,

The Honorable the President in Council having been informed  
**Ecclesiastical** that there are numbers of Presbyterians  
in India not belonging to either the established or free branch of  
the Church of Scotland, such as Dutch, Irish and English Presby-  
terians and Scotch Dissenters besides the free Church. I am  
directed in continuation of my letters of the nos. and dates noted  
**No. 129, dated 19th June** in the margin to request that you will  
**1855, no. 138, dated 9th** furnish this office with a supplemental  
**July 1855.** return in the accompanying printed form  
which is to be filled up shewing the number of persons of the  
above mentioned description who may be residing in the several  
districts of your Division.

I have & ca.,

Sd. G. G. MORRIS,

*Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(True copy)

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

*Officiating Uncovd. Assistant Commissioner.*

VOLUME NO. IV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

No. 3108.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE.

*Dated Fort William, the 10th November 1855.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward for your information six copies  
**Judicial** of a proclamation issued under this date  
declaring Martial Law in the disturbed districts.

I have & ca.,

Sd. W. GREY,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal*

(True Copy)

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

*Officiating Uncovd. Assistant to the Commr.*

VOLUME NO. V—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1855.

No. 64.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE,

To

CAPTAIN J. S. DAVIES,

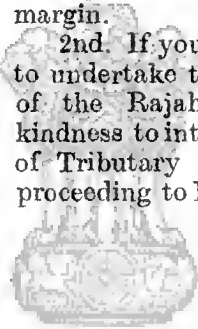
SENIOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AT SINGHBHUM.

*Dated Camp Purulia, the 4th January 1856.*

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose for your information and guidance  
 \*Superintendent of Tributary Mehuals to Com- a copy of the letters\* noted on the  
 missioner of Chotanag- margin.

pur no. 150, dated 20th 2nd. If you consider that you are able  
 December 1855. Com- to undertake the inquiry into the conduct  
 missioner of Chotanag- of the Rajah of Keonjhur, have the  
 pore to Superintendent kindness to intimate to the Superintendent  
 of Tributary Mehuals no. of Tributary Mehuals your intention of  
 160, dated 4th January proceeding to Keonjhur.  
 1856.



नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

*Commissioner of Chotanagpore.*

# SINGHBHUM OLD RECORDS

## Volume VII—1859—1861

VOLUME NO. VII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1859—61.

No. 6926.

FROM

E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq.,

OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTA NAGPORE.

*Fort William, the 2nd December, 1859.*

Judicial.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 253 of the 14th ultimo, and to inform you in reply that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of your proposal that the ex-Rajah of Porahaut and his brother Byjnath Singh should be permitted to reside in accordance with their wishes with their families at Benares, but no orders can be issued to that effect, pending a reference made by the Lieutenant-Governor to the Government of the North-Western Provinces on the subject.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor also sanctions, on your recommendation, the grant of an allowance of Rs. 150 a month, namely, Rs. 110 to Urjoon Singh and Rs. 40 to his brother for their maintenance and that of their families.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. E. H. LUSHINGTON,

*Officiating Secretary to the  
Government of Bengal.*

VOLUME NO. VII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1859—61.

No. 338.

FROM

R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq.,

UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF  
INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

*Dated the 13th February 1860.*

Copy forwarded to the Government of Bengal for disposal.

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No. 1.

FROM

THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR CHARLES  
WOOD, BART., G.C.B.,

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE  
THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA  
IN COUNCIL.

*Dated London, the 6th January, 1860.*

MY LORD,

In approving the steps which have been taken from time to time by the several Governments in India for securing as far as possible the nomination of persons possessing some amount of education even for the lowest classes of appointments in the public service, the Court of Directors and Her Majesty's Government have never failed to insist on the necessity of leaving ample discretion to the Officers with whom the duty of nomination rests, and who are responsible to Government for the proper conduct of the public business in the respective offices.

2. It being the primary object under the Notification of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to obtain efficient trustworthy public servants, it is obvious that the responsibility for the due observance of the rules therein laid down rests on those Officers who are charged with the control and superintendence of the general administration. While, therefore, it may be proper, with reference to what must be considered in appointments to the public service the secondary object of encouraging education by the prospect of public employment, that the Director of Public Instruction should be made acquainted with the result of the orders of July 1855, and of subsequent modifications of them, the Commissioners of Divisions must be held responsible for the performance of their duty, first of securing the due observance of the orders by the officers subordinate to them and secondly of

submitting to Government the returns of appointments made, with such observations and suggestions as may seem to be called for.

3. It does not appear whether, under the orders of the 26th July 1855, directing the Board of Revenue and the several Commissioners to forward to the Director of Public Instruction quarterly returns of appointments the submission of such returns of Government has been dispensed with. If this construction has been put upon the orders, the arrangement should at once be altered. It is to the Government that the returns should be made and it is for them to issue such orders on them as may seem to be called for with reference to the observations and explanations of the Commissioners. If copies of the returns are forwarded by the Government to the Director of Public Instruction it should be only for his information and he cannot have any authority to interfere with the officers who prepare them.

4. It is most desirable with reference to the great amount of business devolving on the Commissioners, and on the Judicial and Revenue Officers subordinate to them, to refrain from multiplying unnecessarily the returns and statements required from them. It may be a question whether the returns of appointments must necessarily be submitted quarterly, or whether longer intervals might not be allowed to elapse. The forms of the returns also should be made as simple as possible and especially for the lowest classes of appointments it seems unnecessary to require more than a statement whether the nominees are able to read and write with their Vernacular language.

5. It appears from the education report of the Commissioner of Cuttack for October 1858, that "with a view to the encouragement of education, and to ensure the best educated men being appointed to vacancies", he has directed his subordinates "to refrain from permanent filling up any post for one month, to allow time for candidates to present themselves and then to select by examination the best qualified, stating in the Nomination Roll the reason for selecting the individuals nominated".

6. If after some experience it is found that this order answers the purpose intended and does not impose on the nominating officers additional labor and unnecessary restriction in the selection of their subordinates it will be for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to consider whether the plan could advantageously be extended to other Division.

TRUE COPY.

CIRCULAR MEMO, NO. 441.

Sd. THOMAS JONES,  
*Registrar, Bengal Secretariat.*

Copy of the foregoing correspondence forwarded for the information and guidance of the Senior Assistant Commissioner at Singbhoom.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

CHOTANAGPORE :

*The 2nd April 1860.*

By his most obedient servant,

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

*Commissioner of Chotanagpore*

VOLUME NO. VII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1859—61.

**No. 233.**

FROM

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. B. YOUNG,

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,  
IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE.

*Fort William, the 17th January 1861.*

Public Works Department.

Local.

SIR,

I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters noted in the margin, the first of which is accompanied by a statement showing the expenditure incurred in 1859-60, and that proposed for 1860-61, on account of the repairs to the several fairweather roads in your Division.

No. 1696, dated the 1st ultimo, with one enclosure.  
No. 1700, dated the 3rd ultimo.

2. The following is an abstract of the financial results of the operations of the past year, which were carried on with the grants made from the imperial revenues under a past state of things :—

	Amount available in 1859-60.	Amount expended in 1859-60.	Balance in hand at the close of 1859-60.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazareebaugh .. ..	..	..	..
Maunbhoom .. ..	1,820	1,820	..
Loharduggah .. ..	635	560	75
Singbhoom .. ..	3,425	57	3,368

3. None of the works which were executed in the past year call for any remarks.

4. Irrespective of the balances in hand, the sums required for expenditure in the current year on the road works maintained hitherto amount in the aggregate to Rs. 2,860 as shown in the margin, and under the circumstances explained by you, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to grant the amount, as a special case, from the unappropriated balance of the "General Fund" subordinate to the amalgamated "District Roads' Fund". No additional grant, it is noted, is required for the Singhbhoom district, as the unexpended balance\* in hand will suffice to meet the disbursements for the year.

	Rs.
Hazareebaugh	690
Maunbhum	1,820
Loharduggah	350
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,860</b>

\*Rs. 3,368.

5. With the above assignment and the sums allowed in the General Resolution of 31st October last, no. 4592, the whole of the funds available from the "District Roads' Fund" for district and station works to be executed in your Division during 1860-61 will stand thus, irrespective of the balances from the former grants from the State, which are above exhibited.

	Amount granted in the General Resolution.	Amount now sanctioned.	Total available for 1860-61.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazareebaugh ..	935	690	1,625
Maunbhoom ..	500	1,820	2,320
Loharduggah ..	264	350	614
Singhbhoom ..	100	..	100

6. It should be borne in mind that in future the repairs to the fair weather roads in your Division must be provided for in the annual sketch estimates which you will submit, and that no separate application for funds on account of them will be entertained.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. B. YOUNG,

Lieutenant-Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal,  
in the Public Works Department.



VOLUME NO. VII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1859—61.

No. 82.

FROM

LORD H. U. BROWNE,

UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT  
OF BENGAL,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE.

*Fort William, the 28th March, 1860.*

Judicial.

SIR,

It has been suggested to Government, that if Commissioners of Divisions were empowered to transfer Police Darogahs from one district to another within their Divisions, it would afford additional means of improving that class of officers, and of rendering them more useful and effective.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of this proposal, and you are hereby empowered to transfer Darogahs from one district to another within your Division, when you may think it advantageous to the public service to do so.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

नमोऽस्तु ते  
Your most obedient servant

H. U. BROWNE,

*Under-Secretary to the Government  
of Bengal.*

VOLUME NO. VII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1859—61

No. 86.

Judicial Department.

*Fort William, the 27th July 1860.*

Read Circular no. 2186, dated the 5th May last, requesting the opinions of the several Commissioners of Circuit, regarding the advisability of empowering Commissioners to transfer Ministerial Officers of the Magistrate's and Collector's establishments from one district to another, as had been suggested by Mr. Fergusson, the Commissioner of Patna.

Read the several replies to the above Circular.

*Resolution.*—As it appears that the Commissioners are almost unanimous in thinking that they should be vested with the proposal authority and as circumstances frequently render the removal of a Ministerial Officer from a particular district desirable, the Lieutenant-Governor resolves that Commissioners be invested with the power of transferring from one district to another within his Division, the *Amlah* of a Magistrate's or Collector's Court, or any of the Subordinate Courts at their discretion.

Ordered that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of....

H. BELL,

*Under-Secretary to the Government  
of Bengal.*

VOLUME NO. VII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1859—61.

No. 1138.

FROM

MAJOR F. D. ATKINSON,

DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF  
INDIA, MILITARY DEPARTMENT,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT  
OF BENGAL.

*Dated the 27th July, 1860.*

SIR,

As there is not the slightest doubt that a great number of Government elephants, plundered by the rebels during the late disturbances, are still at large, I am directed to request that you will cause the Civil Authorities in Bengal to issue orders for all Government elephants, in possession of private individuals, to be restored to the Commissariat Department, in default of which a heavy penalty will be inflicted on them.

(True Copy.)

T. JONES,

*Registrar, Bengal Secretariat.*

VOLUME NO. 7—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1859—61.

No. 1402.

FROM

LORD H. U. BROWNE,  
UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT  
OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT,

TO

RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,  
JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT  
OF BENGAL.

*Dated the 30th July, 1860.*

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 1861, dated the 21st instant, and in reply to state that under the circumstances represented the Governor-General in Council is pleased to bestow the village of Doombey Sahee, of the Singbhoom Colehan, on Kanoo Mankee for life, with reversion to his nephew Kanoo minor and to the heirs male of the latter, and failing them, to the heirs male of Kanoo senior.

True Copy.

Sd.—

*Registrar, Bengal Secretariat.*

VOLUME NO. 7—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1859—61.

No. 1979.

FROM

RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,  
JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT  
OF BENGAL,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD  
OF REVENUE.

*Fort William, the 2nd August, 1860.*

Revenue Department.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 376, dated the 13th ultimo, and in reply to forward the accompanying copy of a letter no. 1402, from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department of the 30th *idem*, conveying sanction to the bestowal of the village of Doombey Sahee,

of the Singbhoom Colehan, in the manner proposed by Captain Dalton, the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/- RIVERS THOMPSON,

*Junior Secretary to the Government  
of Bengal.*

VOLUME NO. 7—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1859—61.

Translation of *Futwah*.

Although the Mahomedans believe in the efficacy of enchantment and sorcery, as well as of evil eye, and witchery is generally taken to be of the same category, and it is necessary for the authorities to punish the enchanter, whose confession and notoriety as such are the only proofs for his conviction, and thus to prevent mischievous enchantment and witchery; but to assemble or cause to assemble persons with a view of witch-finding, or to accuse any one without sufficient proof of his being a witch, would, of course, be considered as offences, for such an accusation, without good and satisfactory reason, is not less than abusive language. Hence the offence under consideration may be tantamount to the offence of abusive language. And to assemble or cause to assemble people from a mere suspicion is not free from mischief, and may, therefore, by way of warning, be punished as a mischievous act. If, on account of the ceremonies performed for witch-finding, death or bodily injury of any kind be caused to any person, the performer of such ceremonies or his abetors shall, according to the amount of their respective offences, be chargeable for murder or bodily injury, and such person or persons shall be punishable at the discretion of the authorities.

Sd/- ALLEE MOHOMED,

*Acting Law Officer of Calcutta,*

*Sudder Court.*

*Dated the 8th August, 1860.*

VOLUME NO. 7—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1860.

No. 2106.

FROM

RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT  
OF BENGAL,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD  
OF REVENUE.

*Fort William, the 15th August, 1860.*

Revenue Department.

SIR,

I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward for your information and guidance, and for distribution among the Officers

subordinate to you, 30 copies of an extract from the proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, no. 6840, dated the 8th instant, authorizing the adoption of the table prepared by the Officiating Military Auditor-General for the calculation of the Income Tax on bills submitted for audit or payment.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
*Junior Secretary to the Government  
of Bengal.*

VOLUME NO. 7—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1860.

No. 1535.

FROM

W. GREY, Esq.,  
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF  
INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT,

TO

A. MONEY, Esq., C.B.,  
OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE  
GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

*Dated the 17th August, 1860.*

SIR,

I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a resolution, this day passed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, appointing a Commission to enquire into the organization and cost of the police in India, together with a copy of the memorandum referred to in the resolution, and to request that any information or assistance which the Commission, in the prosecution of the duty entrusted to them, may require may be promptly rendered.

*Resolution.*

The Governor-General in Council, deeming it expedient that a comprehensive enquiry should be made into the existing constitution of the police establishments throughout British India, with the view of ascertaining in what way they may be most effectually improved, and also whether in any part of India the present expenditure on police is susceptible of reduction, is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be a Commission for the purpose of making such enquiry :—

Mr. M. H. Court, Bengal Civil Service (North-Western Provinces).

Mr. S. Wauchope, C.B., Bengal Civil Service (Lower Provinces).

Mr. W. Robinson, Madras Civil Service.

Mr. R. Temple, Bengal Civil Service (Punjab).

Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, C.B., Bombay Army, Chief of the Police, Oude.

Lieutenant-Colonel Phayre, Commissioner of Pegu, will also be a member of the Commission as long as he remains in Calcutta.

Mr. Robinson, whose duties will probably require him to return shortly to Madras, will continue to be a corresponding member of the Commission, and should be consulted by letter on all questions of principle which may come before the Commission after his departure from Calcutta.

The objects of the Police Commission will be—

- (i) To ascertain the numbers and the cost of all police and quasi-police of every description at present serving in each Province, throughout the British Territories in India, who are paid by Government from the general revenue.
- (ii) To suggest to Government any measures whereby expenditure may be economized, or efficiency increased in the existing Police Forces.

1. With a view to ascertain the numbers and the cost of the existing police, the Police Commission should, in the first instance, put itself in communication with the Military Finance Commission, and obtain from them all the information which, in the course of their investigations, they have collected on the subject, and also any aid that they may be able to give with a view to complete the enquiry into the cost of the police.

The result aimed at by the Commission should be to embody in one view a statement of the numbers and the cost of every body of police, military and civil, and under whatever name it may be serving, which is employed within British Territory in India (excepting only the police employed within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court), and which is paid directly or indirectly by the British Government, and which is not under the orders of the Military Officers subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief. The statement should shew the character and constitution of each body, how organized and how armed and equipped, to whom subordinate, and on what duties employed. The statement should also include all Civil Guards and *Burkundauzes*, *Chuprassies* and other Orderlies, by whatever name designated in different parts of India, who are attached to the Courts and treasuries, or to the persons of the District Civil Authorities, Judicial and Executive,

from the highest to the lowest, or who are employed in the collection of the revenue.

The statement of cost should include arms, accoutrements, and clothing; the total charge to the State Military as well as Civil, of the officers employed; the average charge on account of pensions, gratuities, etc., in short, should give, as accurately as possible, the true charge of each body upon the public revenue. Care must be taken, however, not to include charges of a purely judicial character, such as the salaries of the Police Magistrates in the Bombay Presidency. Where a salary is received for the discharge of duties which are partly judicial and partly police this should be noticed.

In order to complete the information which it is desired to collect, and having regard to the circumstances that in several parts of India, the establishments for guarding the Jails form part of the general police arrangements of the Province, there should be given, in a separate statement, the total charges of all Jails, including Jail Guards, shewing the cost of each Jail and the average number of prisoners it contains, the details of cost in general terms, how the prisoners are employed, and what return is obtained from their labor.

Where the Jail Guards are specially entertained, the exact cost will be given in this statement; where the Jail Guards are provided from the police, or from any general Corps of Station Guards, the cost of which is included in the first statement, the estimated share of the cost of the police, or of such general Corps debitable to the Jail, should be shewn, with a note that is already included in the statement of the numbers and cost of the police.

2. Under the second head of their enquiry the Commissioners will report any alterations in system which they consider likely to increase efficiency or to diminish expense.

The general objects to be kept in view, as desirable in a perfect and economical police, are briefly stated in the annexed memorandum. It is not, however, to be understood that this is meant as a model to be followed strictly. It is simply intended that, keeping in view such a police as is therein described, the Commission should suggest any changes which with reference to existing circumstances and the wants of the various Divisions of the Empire, as stated by the Local Officers, may be regarded as practicable within some reasonably proximate period, and likely to conduce to ultimate economy or efficiency.

A draft of a bill, on the model of Act XXIV of 1859 (the Madras Police Act), may be submitted to Government empowering the Local Governments to give effect to any such reform as they may desire to carry out in furtherance of the suggestions of the Commissioners. The bill may be conveniently drawn as applicable

in the first instance to a particular Province—as Oude, or the Punjab, or Scinde; but it should be framed so as to be capable of extension to other parts of the country by proclamation.

The Governor-General in Council thinks it very desirable that the Commission should forthwith select and print such public papers relating to Indian Police as may serve to shew the results of former enquiries, and the principles already laid down by the Home Authorities and the Government of India, thus forming an useful guide to the starting point whence present enquiries and reforms should commence.

The several Local Governments and Administrations will be requested to instruct the Officers subordinate to them to furnish promptly any information or assistance which the Commission may require from them.

(Sd.) W. GREY,

*Secretary to the Government of  
India.*

*The 17th August 1860.*

*Memorandum.*

The characteristics of a good police for India are—

I. That it should be entirely subject to the Civil Executive Government.

This rule would exclude from the police all local corps under the orders of the Military Authorities, such as were formerly some of the so-called police corps in Bombay and some of the present Punjab Police.

It would also require a change in the rule which, as formerly in Madras and Bombay, gave the control of the police to a judicial body—the Circuit Judges in Madras and the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut in Bombay.

In a Non-Regulation Province this rule would point to the necessity of the police being under the Civil Commissioner or other head of the Executive Government, rather than under the Judicial Commissioner or other substitute for a Court of Appeal.

II. The duties of police should be entirely civil, not military.

The line which separates the protective and repressive functions of a civil police from functions purely military may not always, in India, be very clear, especially in the vicinity of a frontier; but it may be laid down as the duty of a civil police to protect the community against all local criminal classes, including thugs, dacoits, etc., and to put down all riots and local disturbances. But when, from disaffection or other cause not local or temporary, the disposition to break or defy the Law extends to persons not belonging to any local criminal class, when riot becomes rebellion, or the breakers of the Law are, wholly or in part, strangers to



the district, and when, from such causes, the police of ordinary peaceable times, aided by a temporary special constabulary (*Burkundauzes*, etc.), becomes unable to meet the exigency, then the functions of the civil police should end, and the task of protection or repression becomes a military duty, and should be entrusted to purely military bodies.

Hence it follows that bodies whose duties are mainly to prevent rebellion or external invasion, and who have few, if any, purely civil functions to perform, like many of the Punjab Police Corps, are military bodies and not properly police, that they should not be mixed up, even in name, with the police, nor be charged to police account.

It also follows that the police should be no stronger than is needed for purely police purposes, and that they should not be maintained in time of peace at a strength which can only be needed in time of rebellion or invasion; it being understood, however, that a reserve should be kept up at some Headquarters, to be available against sudden local outbreaks.

This corollary would further reduce the force of police corps in the Punjab and elsewhere.

The escort of treasure or prisoners, the guarding of civil jails, and the duty of furnishing escorts to Civil Officers in time of peace, are civil duties, and the police should be strong enough to undertake them.

III. The functions of a police are either protective and repressive or detective, to prevent crime and disorder, or to find out criminals and disturbers of the peace. These functions are in no respect judicial.

This rule requires a complete severance of the police from the Judicial authorities, whether those of higher grade or the inferior Magistracy in their judicial capacity. When, as is often the case in India, various functions are often combined in the hands of one Magistrate, it may sometimes be difficult to observe this restriction; but the rule ought always to be kept in sight that the Official who collects and traces out the links in the chain of evidence in any case of importance should never be the same as the Judicial Officer, whether of high or inferior grade, who is to sit in judgment on the case.

This rule will prevent police officers from taking down confessions, to be used subsequently as evidence, this being a judicial process of great importance.

It ought, in fact, to prevent any policeman from taking down in writing any deposition of a witness. The police should be confined to catching the malefactors and procuring the attendance of witnesses, leaving it to a perfectly distinct agency to examine the witnesses and take down in writing their depositions.

It may sometimes be difficult to insist on this rule; but experience shews it is not nearly so difficult as would be supposed, and the advantages of insisting on it cannot be overstated. It follows from this rule that police officers should never be habitually employed as Assistants to the Magisterial Officers, to try petty miscellaneous cases, etc. The police officers may often with advantage try their own men, and they should always have power to do so; but, though empowered, they should never be required to take up any other judicial duty. They should be left entirely free to devote their undivided attention to the discipline of their men, and to their proper police functions, in detecting or preventing crime.

IV. The organization of the police must be centralized in the hands of the Executive Administration.

The great problem of police arrangements is how to reconcile this rule with the preceding one, that the police should be distinct from the judicial agency; because, in all parts of India, but especially in what are called Non-Regulation Provinces, the executive and judicial functions are united in the same hands in all Public Officers, from the lowest to a very high, often to the highest grade.

The working police, having its own officers exclusively engaged on their own duties, in preventing or detecting crime, the question is at what link in the chain of subordination, between the highest and lowest officers in the Executive Administration, is the police to be attached and so made responsible as well as subordinate to all above that link in the chain? The great object being to keep the judicial and police functions quite distinct, the most perfect organization is no doubt when the police is subordinate to none but that officer in the Executive Government who is absolved from all judicial duty, or at least from all duty involving original jurisdiction, so that his judicial decisions can never be biased by his duties as a Superintendent of Police. This was the case in Sind, and latterly in Bombay. It was the original plan for the Oude Police, though latterly the link of subordination has been fixed lower in the scale, at the district instead of the Divisional Officer; and so far the existing organization in Oude is less perfect than was intended, as a District Officer will now often have to decide cases judicially, in getting up the evidence of which he has taken a very active personal part as Superintendent of the District Police. It is difficult to lay down any more definite rule as to the exact point where the subordination should commence, than by saying that it should be so arranged that an officer should never be liable to try judicially important cases got up under his own directions as a police officer.

No particular class or grade of officers can be named, because the same name often indicates different functions in different parts of India, and a variety of local circumstances often alters the

relations of officers which would otherwise correspond, e.g., the Deputy Commissioner of Oude or the Punjab corresponds generally, in position and functions, with the Magistrate of other parts of India; but the Magistrate of one of the larger zillahs in Madras or Bombay has as large a charge as a Commissioner in the Punjab or Oude—one is as large, and several are half as large, as the whole Province of Oude.

In such large charges the chance of the Magistrate having to try cases got up by himself are of course infinitely less than even in a Commissioner's charge in the Punjab or Oude.

For the decision, therefore, of this most important question, as to the precise link where the subordination and responsibility of the police should commence, no one rule can be laid down. It must be decided, in each Province, according to local circumstances, bearing in mind the great object that no man should be liable to try important cases judicially which have been got up under his own superintendence.

This raises the question, who is to be responsible for the peace of the district?

Clearly that officer, whoever he may be, to whom the police are immediately responsible. Under him it is the duty of every police officer, and of every Magisterial Officer of whatever grade, in their several charges, to keep him informed of all matters affecting the public peace and the prevention and detection of crime. It is his duty to see that both classes of officers work together for this end; and as both are subordinate to him, he ought to be able to ensure their combined action.

The exact limits of the several duties of the two classes of officers it may be difficult to define in any general rule; but they will not be difficult to fix in practice, if the leading principles are authoritatively laid down, and above all, if the golden rule be borne in mind that the judicial and police functions are not to be mixed up or confounded, and that the active work of preventing or detecting crime is to rest entirely with the police and not to be interfered with by those who are to sit in judgment on the criminal.

Another question for which no general rule can be laid down, and which can only be decided by a consideration of all local circumstances, is, Where is the centralization to stop? What is to be the size of each centralized area? If the area be too small combined action becomes difficult, and organized crime, such as thuggee or dacoity, cannot be properly dealt with. If, on the other hand, the area be too large the centralization becomes nominal; it is not really felt at the extremities except to paralyze action. This question must be decided, in each case, according to local circumstances. The natural boundaries of the district, which limit the intercourse of the people with their neighbours, boundaries

of language, facilities of communication, and the like must all be considered. As a general rule no officer should have a larger charge than he can visit at least once in every year, if his duties are to superintend other superior officers; below this each officer's area should decrease with his rank, till those in immediate charge of the constabulary of any one district ought to be able to reach any police post at a stretch, within the day. Beyond this there is no use in multiplying European Officers, except for special charges, such as large cities or Headquarters station.

This would limit the area of centralization to Provinces of which the principal stations could be visited once annually by the Chief of Police. The police should form a separate department of Government to each Presidency and in the Government of India, but no attempt should be made to centralize action beyond the limit above assigned, which would be nearly equivalent to a rule that no police officer should receive orders from any one whom he did not see at least once a year. The control of the Government of India should be confined to general principles, and to such other general supervision as may enable that Government to preserve some uniformity of practice and due proportion in the amount of expenditure allowed.

It follows from rule 2, which lays down that all duties of police are of a civil character, that the term "Military Police" involves a contradiction, and ought therefore never to be used. Probably the term "Organised Police" or "Constabulary" would best indicate wherein a reformed police differs from the bodies it is intended to supersede.

But though none of its functions are other than civil it may be laid down as a rule, that,

V. The organization and discipline of the police should be similar to those of a military body.

The organization of every police body should be military so far, that every man's rank in the Force should be an unerring index to the position and duties, and shew at once who is to command and who to obey.

The discipline should be military as far as regards regularity, implicit attention to all orders, and punctuality in all duties, and as far as may be necessary to ensure cleanliness and uniformity both on or off duty.

As regards drill and parade discipline, it should never exceed what is necessary, to enable the police to deal with large masses of non-military men. The police should be able, when in bodies, to form line and column, and to change from one of those formations to another, to change front and to march at various rates by order, to use the weapons furnished to them effectively, e. g., to go through the Manual and Platoon exercise with a musket and bayonet, and to do duty with military precision as sentry.

Where anything more than this is required regular troops should be called in; and if much more than this is attained, it may be taken as a tolerably conclusive proof that the police is stronger than is needed for purely police purposes, and may be safely reduced.

VI. The appointment and dismissal of every policeman should rest with the European Officer to whom he is immediately responsible.

As regards policemen below the rank of an Officer, no appeal or confirmation should be allowed from the orders of the European Superintendent of the district, except in the case of men who have served a certain time in the Force, say ten years. The cases of such men, and of Native Officers of all ranks should be referred for confirmation to a superior officer higher in rank than him to whom they are immediately responsible. But even in such cases the final order should always be that of the Officer to whom the policeman is responsible.

All fines and stoppages of pay should be regularly and periodically reported in such a form as to enable the Superintendent of Police to judge of the propriety of the punishment.

VII. The police must be divided into various bodies, differently armed and equipped, according to the different kinds of work required of them.

Some of these Divisions will occur as of almost general application. There will be, e. g.

1. A foot police, to a great extent protective, to provide Guards for Jails and Treasuries, escorts for treasure, & ca, and to form the main body of the police, from which men for every kind of duty will be drawn as occasion requires.

2. Mounted Police, Men on horses, or camels, according to the nature of the country, will generally be of a class superior in station and intelligence to the foot men, and will be employed not on duties requiring quicker locomotion, but on duties of greater trust and responsibility. They may be again of various classes from that which furnishes our irregular cavalry down to men mounted on the ponies of the country, and paid accordingly.

It is clearly impossible to lay down any general rule, as to equipment or mounting of policemen, which shall be applicable to all India. In the swamps of Assam and forests of Pegu the policeman must know how to manage his elephant; in many of the deltas and coast break waters he will have to trust to boats, in the deserts to camels; in some parts of the country a horse will be indispensable, in others it will be useless. All these varying circumstances must be provided for as occasion arises.

VIII. The pay of the police must vary according to time and place; but it may be laid down as a general rule that it should always be sufficient to give the foot policeman something more than the highest rate of wages for unskilled labour, so as to ensure Government having the choice of all the classes to which unskilled labourers belong, thus securing the best and most respectable of that class for the police. The pay of mounted policeman, and of the superior grades, will of course be higher, according to their expenses and rank.

This rule will be modified in some districts where the police are generally drawn from some particular class of the community. It will also be modified where they are paid wholly or in part by grants of land; but the general rule to be observed is, that the policeman should get, as pay, rather better wages than he would otherwise make by his industry, so that simple dismissal from the police may always be a substantial punishment.

This is the best pecuniary guarantee for his honesty and efficiency. This rule is incompatible with the present too general practice of paying policeman wages notoriously insufficient for their subsistence, leaving them to make up the difference by speculation.

In a generally peaceful and unarmed population a truncheon will be sufficient. Where there is a chance of their often leaving to deal with armed or desperate men, they may require outlasses, muskets and bayonets. It must depend on local circumstances whether these are to be always carried, or only occasionally and on peculiar duty.

IX. The police should always have an uniform dress.

It need not vary more from the usual dress of their class, than is sufficient to mark them as public officials on duty, without anything peculiar to catch the eye or to feed the vanity of the wearer. On most parts of India uniform colors, in the various parts of the usual national costume will be quite sufficient as a distinction.

X. The arms of the police must vary according to their duty.

In a generally peaceful and unarmed population, a truncheon will be sufficient. Where there is a chance of their often having to deal with armed or desperate men they may require outlasses, or muskets and bayonets. It must depend on local circumstances whether these are to be always carried, or only occasionally and on peculiar duty.

The exact nature of the arms will also vary, and in peculiar localities and among peculiar classes peculiar weapons (the Goorka Kookree for instance) may be allowed.

XI. The direction of the whole interior economy of the police must rest exclusively with the officers of police.

The police must be, in Scotch phrase, "self-contained". Every man will be subordinate to the Magisterial and Judicial Officers of the district, according to their rank and the duty on which they are employed; but neither directly responsible to nor dependent on any but his own officers, through whom he is responsible to the head of the Civil Executive Government. The words "subordinate," "responsible," and "dependent," are here used in their strict sense, and not as convertible or synonymous. On all matters relating to the detection or prevention of crime every policeman will, as a matter of course, obey all orders he may receive from any Magisterial Officer to whom he is subordinate, disobeying at his own peril, but being responsible for such disobedience only to his own officers.

Such responsibility will be enforced, in case of neglect, by his immediate superior, through the common superior of all, the head of the Civil Executive Government.

It follows as a necessary consequence, which needs no illustration, that,

XII. There cannot be more than one police in one locality.

There cannot be one police under the Superintendent of Police and another more or less under the Magisterial or other Civil Officials.

An apparent exception may exist in the case of Railway Police, but it ought to be only apparent as the status of the Superintendent of Railway Police should always be that of a Deputy to the Superintendent of a district, ..... with his duties confined to a particularly defined locality, *i. e.*, the line of Railway and the ground in the occupation of the Railway Company.

The village police will be no exception to this rule, as far as it is a real police body kept up at the expense of the State; but it must never be forgotten that, in many parts of India, the State bears but a very small portion of the expense of the village police, which is in a great measure a purely municipal body, paid by the village community.

It must be also borne in mind that the village watchman in many parts of India is paid by the local community, for numerous duties little if at all connected with the police.

In deciding, therefore, what authority the District Chief of Police should assert over the village police, it will be necessary to enquire how the latter are paid, to what extent they are paid by the State, as distinguished from the local community, and what duties, other than police, do they discharge?

It must also never be forgotten that the police duties of the regular stipendiary police are their entire daily and perpetual duty, whereas, in ninety-nine out of a hundred cases, the real police duties of the village police recur only occasionally,

at intervals of it may be days or even weeks and months, and that when the village watchman, however selected, paid or drilled, is dealing with a crime (which occurs in his village once perhaps in a series of years, it may be once only in a lifetime), it is vain to expect the same sort of aptitude which may be reasonably looked for in the most ordinary professional policeman.

The great value of the village police as an adjunct to the general police, is the local knowledge of persons and habits which they possess. Their general mode of life, and the form in which they receive their remuneration, enable them to know all that goes on in the community. This knowledge can often perhaps usually be turned to useful account by the general police, better through the head of the community, the village Headman or Zemindar, than by any direct action.

But it may be laid down as a rule that no village police, however managed, or however useful as a supplement, can ever be an efficient substitute for a general police for any but village purposes.

As regards the classes whence the police are to be drawn, it may be laid down as a rule that.

XIII. Where practicable, they should be drawn from the country in which they serve.

There will however be many exceptions.

In a newly acquired territory it may be necessary to have a large proportion of the protective police foreigners; but this necessity ought annually to diminish.

There are said to be cases in which the natives of the country are utterly unfitted even to make good police. This may be the case, but proved instances of it are certainly rare; and probably materials of a police, as good as is practically obtainable for any given community, are always to be found on the spot, if properly used, trained, and taught, for which purpose a number of foreigners may often be necessary at first as introducers and leaders.

For European Officers the best men procurable should be secured, and there should be nothing between them and their men but Native Officers well selected and well paid.

No European Constables or Non-Commissioned Officers should ever be allowed, except at seaports and large military stations, where they are required to deal with Europeans.

As regards the numerical strength of the police, no rule can be laid down which would be a guide with reference to either area, population, revenue or character of the country and people, taken singly. All these circumstances must be considered together. It may be laid down as a general rule that a policeman, if well paid, should be also a hard worked Official; and if either the individual policeman lead an easy life, or the reserves are enough



to be over-drilled and to play at soldiers, it may be safely concluded that the police are too numerous for the duty they are required to perform, and that their numbers may be reduced.

These are the tests which may be applied to the various police bodies in India, with a view to ascertain how closely they approach perfection. The numbers and cost of each body should be considered with reference to the area of British Territory it is required to protect, the Land Revenue of that Territory, and its population; and wherever the police are found much above or below the average, in either number or cost, the cause, if any, should be ascertained, with a view to retrench what may be superfluous.

It may not be always possible to retrench such superfluity; the enquiry may in some cases end in a mere transfer of charge from police to Army; but it will be ascertained what is being paid for real police purposes, what is got for the money, and what further is required.

After all, it must be remembered that no police can be made perfect by simple organization. A sound system of organization is no doubt essential, but the character of the administration, is the vital point. No police system can be stereotype for even a few years; and the best organisation which can be devised will fail to attain its object unless every care be taken to secure a pure and vigorous administration.

(True Copy.)

T. JONES,  
*Registrar, Bengal Secretariat.*

VOLUME NO. VII.—OLD CORRESPONDENCE—SINGHBHUM, 1860.

No. 1498.

FROM

W. GREY, ESQUIRE,  
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

TO

A. R. YOUNG, ESQUIRE,  
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

*Dated Fort William, the 10th August, 1860.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to forward the accompanying paper of Instructions which has been drawn up for the general guidance of the Officers who will be employed in superintending the assessment and collection of the Income Tax.

**Home Department Revenue.**

2. I am desired to express a hope that in communicating these instructions will add to them whatever further injunctions may appear to him requisite in order to ensure the attainment of a successful result to the exertions of the local officers who will be engaged in levying the new tax.

3. By a successful result, it will be readily understood from the general tenor of the paper of instructions, that the Governor-General in Council does not refer exclusively, or even chiefly to the exhibition of large collections. While the financial interests of the State should no doubt be kept steadily in view, there is on the other hand nothing to be more carefully guarded against on the first launching of a new system of taxation, such as the Income Tax is under British rule, than allowing an impression to prevail that the amount of revenue raised in different districts will be regarded by the Government as the first criterion of successful management. It will be well indeed that every Collector or other Chief Revenue Officer of a district should be confidentially told that the Government does not expect, as it would assuredly be vain to expect to obtain perfectly true returns of property liable to the Income Tax, and that so long as the return of income rendered by any person shows a fair approximation to his reputed means, and agrees tolerably with the estimation in which he is known to be held by native society, such return should be received. The power to surcharge, it may be stated, should not be exercised on mere surmise, but should be used only when the Assessor or Collector may have information that he can confidently rely upon, showing that the return is to a material extent unfair, or when the return may be manifestly and flagrantly inconsistent with the known position and means of the person rendering it. Thus, it may be hoped that resort to the power of surcharge will be the exception and not the rule, that in those instances in which it had recourse to, the justice of it will be clear and beyond question.

4. It may perhaps be desirable, but this the Governor-General in Council would wish to leave to the discretion of the local Governments, to send to each Collector a carefully worded and accurately translated notice to be promulgated in every district, the general object of which should be to explain to the people in simple terms the nature of the tax, to tell them that the Government requires each man to pay a very small proportion of his annual receipts, and that for this object it is necessary either that communities should assess themselves in aggregate sums, subject to the approval of the Collector, or that each individual should state the amount of his income, and to assure them that provided they will, in either way, deal fairly by the State, the Government and all its Officers will use their best endeavours to levy the tax with the smallest possible annoyance and trouble to the payers of it. The opportunity might be taken also to point out the general application of the law, and more especially that under it all Civil

functionaries from the highest to the lowest in the receipt of a salary of 200 Rupees per annum and upwards, are to be called upon to contribute their share to the necessities of the State.

5. With reference to paragraphs 6 to 12 of the Instructions, I am directed to state that it will of course be necessary that the local Governments should engage at once, in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, whatever additional establishment may be necessary. And similarly, if after the schedules referred to in paragraph 12 have been sent up, it should be found that additional strength of establishment is urgently required, it may be entertained in anticipation of the approval of this Government.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/—W. GREY,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

True Copy.

ILLEGIBLE.

*Registrar, Bengal Secretariat.*

VOLUME NO. VII.—OLD CORRESPONDENCE—SINGHBHUM, 1860.

No. 1534.

FROM

W. GREY, Esq.,

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME  
DEPARTMENT,

TO

A. MONEY, Esq., C. B.

OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

*Dated the 17th August, 1860.*

SIR,

In continuation of my Circular letter no. 1498, dated the 10th instant, I am directed to forward to you, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, and for communication to the Revenue Officers, who will be charged with the assessment and management of the Income Tax in the Lower Provinces, copy of a Minute recorded by the late Governor of Madras, under date the 28th ultimo, together with

[Fifty copies are sent.]

an Extract from a Circular to the Collectors in that Presidency, issued by the Madras Government on the 1st instant.

Minute by His Excellency the Governor (dated Government House, Madras, the 28th July, 1860).

1. The Income Tax Bill having been read a third time on the 21st instant, and being now the Law of the land, I feel sure of the concurrence of my colleagues in proposing that a Circular be addressed confidentially to all Collectors, informing them that, whatever differences of opinion may have existed previously, the Government expects them not only to evince personally the most entire respect for a measure which has received the highest Legislative sanction, but to spare no pains to secure its quite and orderly introduction into the districts under their charge.

2. I would content myself with this intimation if I did not think it due to others that my views, as the Queen's Representative, with regard to the Bill in question should be known; those views having been formed at a time when there was not the remotest probability that I could in any way be concerned in carrying them out.

3. Whatever disfavour, therefore, may attach to such a declaration, I consider it right to state that, having in November 1859, been put in possession of the general outline of Mr. Wilson's Financial scheme, I regarded it assuming the case of necessity to be proved, to be founded upon the same broad principles that were adopted by Sir Robert Peel in 1842, as the basis of those reforms to which every subsequent improvement in the Financial system of England may be traced.

4. In both cases there was an annually increasing deficit. In both it was impossible to meet, by reductions alone, the difference between revenue and expenditure, without destroying those hopes of progress, and that feeling of internal security, upon which the development of the national resources depends. In both, compensation was given for the sacrifices which an Income Tax necessarily entails.

5. First, then, as to the necessity of the change. The revenue of India was £33,378,026 in 1856-57 before the mutinies and has only risen to £37,762,660 since their suppression (1860-61), while the expenditure has increased from £ 33,974,188 in 1856-57 (including payments in England) to £ 46,519,187 in 1860-61, showing a net increase of £11,544,999 after deducting one million of compensation money for losses incurred during the mutiny (which is not an annual charge) and allowing for very nearly six millions (£5,804,628) of military reductions, which have been effected during the past year. The absolute necessity of establishing some better proportion between expenditure and receipts appears, under these circumstances, to be conclusively made out.

6. And if, in this excess of £11,544,999, the military expenditure of 1860-61 only represents an increased amount of £3,784,415, as compared with 1856-57, while the balance, with the exception of

military buildings, the expenditure upon which is necessarily large (£1,500,000) consists entirely of civil charges, increased interest on debt in India and England, increased cost of collecting revenue (£476,566), increased guarantee on railway capital, increased charges of civil and political establishments, increased judicial establishments and police—which alone amount to £1,357,880—it is equally clear that such an increase in the expenditure of India cannot be met by reductions alone.

The figures stand thus :—

Increased military expenditure in India	..	£3,784,415
Increase in other than military expenditure in India		£3,942,846
Home charges of all kinds	.. ..	£3,817,738
Total	.. ..	£11,544,999

In these figures, nothing is assumed. They represent actual results, stated upon the highest official authority, and I only regret that I am not permitted to give the clear and convincing documents from which they are taken. The military excess is susceptible of considerable abatements, and the Supreme Government considers itself pledged to every reduction that prudence will permit. But the civil charges are more likely to increase than to diminish, because they must keep pace with the growing wants of the Empire. If justice be withheld by inadequate establishments, personal security lessened by an insufficient police, and Public Works stopped, in spite of the clearest proofs that the Land Revenue depends upon their vigorous prosecution, the mission of England in the East would be at an end, and no display of military power would counteract the just discontent excited by the neglect of her most obvious duties. In the fixed charges representing the interest on the debt, which may be taken at three millions, there can be no material reduction.

7. What alternative, then, remains but an attempt to equalize the Revenue with the Expenditure by opening out new sources of supply? Of all classes, those that benefit most by the security afforded by British rule, and contribute least to its maintenance are the trading and commercial classes. Enterprise is extending in every quarter. Capital is embarked with confidence in highly lucrative undertakings. Yet the revenue remains stationary, because four-fifths of it depend upon land. The taxes that bore upon the trading classes under the native rule have, in general, been abolished. What more equitable than to replace them by one general impost, bearing equally upon all natives and Europeans and forcing each to contribute, in proportion to his means, to uphold the system upon which, the safety of his property and the successful prosecution of his calling in life depend?

8. It is unnecessary for me to enter into the details of the measure, or the modifications that it has undergone in committee. If unsound in principle, or partial in its application, it could never have sustained the ordeal to which it has been exposed. To the European it brings as compensation, exemption for the present, at all events—from those sweeping reductions of salary which, two years ago, were thought to be the natural resources of an empty treasury. To the native it comes recommended by the abolition of Export Duty upon most of the staple articles of native produce. To those who view the matter in connection with local rights, it must be obvious that the first duty of the Supreme Government is to bring into equilibrium the receipts and expenditure of the Empire as a whole ; and that it is only when this has been accomplished, that the question of improved administration in the Presidencies, or of a re-distribution of Local Revenues, can be entertained.

9. I have good reason to believe that the views of the Governor-General upon this point are most liberal ; and that there exists a sincere desire to relieve the subordinate Governments from all unnecessary restraints. But Financial reform must precede all other reforms. There must be unity of system to secure the Empire against an annually increasing debt. All must take their share in a work in which all are interested. And as it is upon the general diffusion of this belief, and upon a knowledge of the facts here stated, that a cheerful submission to the Law depends, I must express my hope that those, to whom the carrying out of the new policy is entrusted, will rely quite as much upon reason as upon authority in introducing it, and will take every opportunity of satisfying the more intelligent natives of the necessity and equity of the change.

10. For the views here expressed I am individually responsible. I cannot expect my colleagues to concur in them. But I trust that they will concur in the propriety of the proposed Circular, informing the Collectors, Sub-Collectors, Assistant Collectors, and Uncovenanted Deputies, of the passing of the Income-Tax Bill, and acquainting them that they may shortly expect from the Revenue Department instructions as to the mode and time of introducing it, with the forms and statements that have to be employed.

I should wish, at the same time, to impress upon each Officer that the success of the measure will largely depend upon the tact and moderation evinced in carrying it out ; that the fullest explanations should be given as to the reasons which have led to the imposition of the tax, and the manner in which its assessment and levy will be regulated ; and that upon the patience and discretion evinced by its Revenue Officers on this occasion, the opinion of the Government as to their merits will mainly depend.

11. I have only further to request that copies of this minute, explanatory of the views which I personally entertain in respect to the policy and equity of substituting direct for indirect taxation, under the present circumstances of India, may accompany the Circular.

Sd. H. G. WARD.

VOLUME NO. VII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1860.

No. 4455.

FROM

A. MONEY, Esq., C. B.,

OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

TO


THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPUR.

*Fort William, the 24th August 1860.*

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that I have laid before the Lieutenant-Governor your police report for 1859, and I am directed Judicial to convey to you the following remarks upon the general administration of your Division.

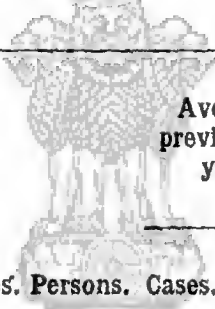
2. *Singhbhoom*.—Under the first class of offence against the

						person there is a remarkable increase in the number of murders. The average of the previous five years was seven cases, in which eighteen persons were implicated. The returns of 1859 exhibit fifty- nine cases of murder, in
Average of previous five years.						
Cases. Persons. Cases. Persons.						
Murder	..	59	218	7½	18½	

which 218 persons were implicated. It appears, however, that fifty of these cases occurred during the disturbances of 1857 and 1858, the people availing themselves of the temporary withdrawal of our authority to indulge their superstitious desire of exterminating witchcraft. The terrible destruction of human life, as Lieutenant Birch remarks, which was caused by this superstition, is dreadful to contemplate; but it is to be hoped that the serious examples which have been made will prove efficacious in putting

a stop to so serious an evil. The Lieutenant-Governor quite approves of the principle which has been adopted in the late decisions, of awarding compensation from the property of the murderers to the surviving members of the families of the murdered persons, as by this means an incentive is given to the relations of those who have been murdered to come forward and reveal crimes which might otherwise have remained concealed. Your efforts to allay the feelings of uneasiness created by the conviction of certain of the Mankees and Mondahs of the Southern Peers, for neglect to report these crimes and for privity in their commission, meet with the Lieutenant-Governor's approbation. It is very satisfactory to observe that, out of 218 persons who were implicated in these crimes, the large number of 212 have been brought to trial. It would be premature to pronounce any opinion upon the result of these trials at present, as no decision has been arrived at in the case of 121 persons at the close of the year.

3. Statement no. 2, of violent offences against property is so

				Average of previous five years.		far satisfactory, that it exhibits a considerable diminution of crimes of this class. Of offences against property with- out violence the result is most creditable to the Magis- trate and the Police. Out of sixty-six per- sons impli- cated in the crime of burg- lary, fifty-two		
Cases.		Persons.		Cases.			Persons.	
Offences against pro- perty committed with violence.				3	21	6½	82	

were arrested and thirty prosecuted to conviction ; and in fifty-three cases of theft, in which 103 persons were implicated, the large proportion of ninety-six were arrested, out of which number fifty-six were convicted against twenty-six acquitted.

4. With regard to miscellaneous offences the acquittals under the heading of misdemeanours are out of all proportion to the convictions ; 203 persons were acquitted and only fifty-six convicted. These results naturally lead to the inference that false cases are instituted in the courts with impunity, and that malicious accusations and perjury are not visited with the punishment they deserve. It is satisfactory to contrast with these results the arrests which were made by the police on their own authority. Out of 199 persons arrested 130 were convicted and only fifty-one acquitted.



5. Your description of the present tranquil and prosperous condition of Singbhoom, as contrasted with the insecurity and excitement of the previous season, is a subject of great congratulation. It speaks very much in favour of Lieutenant Birch's administration, to whom you are requested to convey the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks for the zeal and energy he has displayed. The Lieutenant-Governor is also much pleased with your favourable notice of Dr. Hayes.

6. Your remarks upon the conduct of the Moharajah of Mohurbhunge will be communicated to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, who will be requested to submit a report upon the apparent inattention of the Moharajah to the processes sent to be executed through him. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with much satisfaction what Lieutenant Birch remarks of the praiseworthy manner in which the Rajahs of Keonjhar and Seraikella and the Thakoor of Khursewan have discharged their duties as Police Officers. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive the separate reports promised in paragraphs 5 and 18 of your general remarks.

7. *Loharduggah*.—Under the heading of offences against the person there

Average of previous five years.				is a large increase in the number of cases of false im- prisonment. These cases appear to have originated "from some serious misunderstanding which exists between the landholders and their tenants in some portions of the District"
Cases. Persons. Cases. Persons.				
False imprisonment	18	37	7.8	20.8

The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the steps you have adopted for determining the respective rights of the contending parties will have the effect of putting a stop to these disgraceful cases of kidnapping.

8. With regard to the charge of dacoity, mentioned in your 18th paragraph, which was brought at the instigation of the Thakoor of Govindpore against certain Christian ryots, I am instructed to observe that the results appear to be far from satisfactory. A most serious charge was proved upon investigation to be false, the conduct of the police is stated to have been open, "to grave animadversion," yet the Prosecutor who preferred the

charge, and the police, whose misconduct is seriously commented upon, were not punished. The withdrawal of police powers from the Govindpore Thakoor hardly appears a sufficient reason for taking no notice of this misconduct.

9. With regard to your 19th paragraph the data given are not sufficient to admit of the Lieutenant-Governor forming any opinion.

10. In your 25th paragraph it is stated that Anundo Sing had a "quarrel with his ryots, most of whom were Christians, and that he went with a large body of men to coerce the Christians" An affray ensued, one man was killed, and certain persons were arrested and punished. It is not clear from your report to which side the prisoners belonged. It would seem from the account given that the Christians were merely acting in self-defence. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to have a fuller report upon this case, and the cause of the quarrel should be stated. A fuller report is also required upon the very serious case mentioned in your 27th paragraph. Your serious attention is directed to these disputes, and to the large increase in the number of plunder cases which have occurred during the year. These affrays and numerous plunder cases are by no means creditable to the Executive Administration of the district. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, trusts that, at your next visit to this part of your district, you will personally enquire into the causes of dispute, and adopt measures for their removal.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure that you have recorded your approval of the manner in which Captain Davies has discharged his duties during the past year, but you have omitted to record your opinion of Captain Davies' subordinates. Captain Davies' remarks, however, have not been overlooked.

12. *Hazareebaugh*.—The figures in the margin shew the results

Arrested. Convicted. Acquitted.					of the trials for murder and homicide and nothing could be more unsatisfactory.	
Murder	..	10	..	10		Your attention is also directed to the number of resistance of process cases.
Homicide	..	11	1	10		
Average of previous five years.					With an efficient police and an active Magistrate these cases should be of rare occurrence ; and when such cases	
Cases. Persons. Cases. Persons.						
Resistance of process	25	49	14	25		

13. With regard to offences against property committed with violence, I am desired to observe that, although the large decrease in the number of offences of this kind during the past year is satisfactory, the results as to the cases themselves are most unsatisfactory. In the first place the

<b>Persons implicated</b> ..	<b>4,306</b>	number of arrests, when compared with the number of persons implicated in the crimes, is lamentably small; and in the second place, of the few who were arrested, scarcely any were convicted; indeed only twelve were convicted, while 177 were released.
<b>Persons arrested</b> ..	<b>202</b>	

14. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to hear what has been the result of your enquiries in the case of dacoity alluded to in your 8th paragraph. With regard to the remarks in your 11th paragraph, that the Principal Assistant has omitted to report in detail several cases of highway robbery, I am instructed to request that you will direct Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson to keep you fully informed of all the heinous offences which occur within his district. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to be informed of the measures you have adopted for improving the police of the Burhee Subdivision.

	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.	
Arrested by Police—105	39	63	3	
Summoned by Magistrate—291	104	183	4	

16. *Maunbhoom*.—The returns from this district call for few remarks. They are upon the whole satisfactory. The information stated to have been called for in your 11th paragraph should, when obtained, be submitted to Government, in order that the facts of the case may be brought to the notice of the emigration agent.

17. The number of plundering cases under Class 3 is very large, though this is partly accounted for by

Average of previous five years.

Captain Oakes.

18. The

Lieutenant

Governor is

glad to observe

that favourable

notice is made

of the exertions

of Doodad Ally,

Daroga of

Thannah Rai-

pore, in appre-

hending certain

persons who

were in the habit of counterfeiting the coin. It does not however appear that the Darogah has been thought deserving of any special reward.

19. The proportion of convictions to acquittals, as shewn in the margin is satisfactory.

20. The

Convicted. Acquitted.

Lieutenant-

Governor is

glad to observe

that both Cap-

tain Oakes and

his subordinates

have performed

their duties in a satisfactory manner.

21. I have only now to remark upon the two measures of reform which have been introduced into your Division during the year. It is very satisfactory to find that the new rules of police procedure have been attended with such marked success, and that all classes of the people are pleased with the introduction of the *viva voce* system of examination.

22. In conclusion I am directed to convey to you the Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments for the able manner in which you have carried on the administration of your division during the past year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Sd. A. MONEY,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

*Extract from a Circular to Collectors in the Madras Presidency, dated  
1st August, forwarding copy of the above minute.*

\* \* \* \*

3. I have to express to you the confident expectation of Government, that all their Officers will not only evince personally the most entire respect for a measure which has received the highest Legislative sanction, but will spare no pains to secure its quiet and orderly introduction into the districts under their charge.

4. You will understand that the Government are prepared to afford their Officers the most ample support in carrying out the provisions of the Act, and to make due allowances for any difficulties which they may encounter. At the same time it is their earnest hope that those to whom the giving effect of the new policy is entrusted, will rely quite as much upon reason as upon authority in introducing it, and will take every opportunity of satisfying the more intelligent natives of the necessity and equity of the change.

5. I am desired to impress upon yourself, and upon all your subordinates who will be engaged in the assessment and levy of the Income Tax, that the success of the measure will largely depend upon the tact and moderation evinced in carrying it out, that the fullest explanation should be given as to the reasons which have led to the imposition of the tax, and the manner in which its assessment and collection will be regulated; and that the Government will estimate the merits of their Revenue Officers according to the patience and discretion which they may exhibit on this occasion.

True Copy.

*Registrar, Bengal Secretariat.*

VOLUME NO. VII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE—SINGHBHUM, 1860.  
No. 4619.

FROM

THE JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF  
BENGAL,

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF SINGHBHUM.

*Dated Fort William, the 30th August, 1860.*

Judicial.

SIR,

I am directed to draw your attention to the Government letter no. 7486, dated the 29th December last, and to request that the explanation therein called for, in regard to the small outturn of manufactures in your Jail during the year 1858-59, may be submitted without any further delay.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
Sd.—ILLEGIBLE,

*Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

VOLUME NO. VII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1860.

No. 4932.

FROM

H. BELL, Esq.,

UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTA NAGPORE.

*Fort William, the 20th September, 1860.*

Judicial.

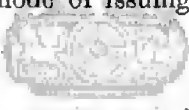
SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 773, dated the 2nd June last, regarding the measures proposed by you to be adopted against the witchfinders in Singbhoom, and in reply to forward, for your information and for that of your subordinates, the accompanying copy of a Futwah given by the Law Officer of the Sudder Court on the subject.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is not aware of any objection to your issuing as you propose, a proclamation to the effect that the offence is punishable in the terms specified in your letter under acknowledgement. You will be careful to exercise a sound discretion as to the time and mode of issuing such a proclamation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

 Your most obedient servant,  
Sd. H. BELL,

*Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

VOLUME NO. VII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1860.

No. 2601.

FROM

RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

TO

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF  
REVENUE.

*Fort William, the 21st September, 1860.*

Revenue.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 486, dated the 31st ultimo, reporting the manner in which the orders of

the 7th November last for the grant of lands as rewards to certain individuals in Singbhoom have been carried out; and recommending compliance with the application of Chukro *Purdhan* for the continuance to him of the life grant bestowed on his brother, Gungadhur *Purdhan*, who is reported to have died in May last, immediately after the bestowal of the grant.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of the arrangements reported and sanctions the bestowal upon Chukro *Purdhan* of the life grant originally given to his deceased brother Gungadhur *Purdhan*.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. RIVERS THOMPSON,

*Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

VOLUME NO. VII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1860.

No. 4761.

FROM

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. B. YOUNG,

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL IN THE  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTA NAGPORE.

*Fort William, the 24th November, 1860.*

P. W. Department. Local.

SIR,

Having laid before the Lieutenant-Governor the annual return of the Convict Labour Fund of Chota

**A. Including advances** Nagpore for 1859-60, and the sketch made under Orders no. estimate for 1860-61, I am directed to refer 2991 of 28th July 1860. you, in reply, to the General Resolu-

Rs. tion no. 4592, dated the 31st ultimo,

Loharduggah	.. 264	which has already been forwarded for your
Hazareebaugh (in-	935	information and guidance, and from which
cluding Sumbalpore).		you will observe that, under the arrange-
Maunbhoom	.. 500	ments indicated therein, the sums applied
Singbhoom	.. 100	for by you for expenditure during the cur-

rent year, in the several districts within your jurisdiction, have been allotted 'A' from the "Local Fund" of each subordinate to the "Amalgamated District Roads Fund". To this fund, the surplus ferry collections in your Division (if any) will be added by the Accountant to the Government of Bengal from the

present year, agreeably with the Circular Orders no. 4408 of the 29th ultimo, which have also been communicated to you.

2. I am also directed to state that it must be recollected that, in future, no expenditure from any of the local resources which are now added, under the General Resolution in question, to the "Amalgamated District Roads Fund" can take place, except from the sums made available annually under the sanction of Government.

3. The statement submitted by you for the past year calls for no remarks under present circumstances.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the allotments above-mentioned will be expended this year upon district and station works, in such manner as may seem most expedient, and requests that the necessary orders may be issued by you on the subject.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
C. B. YOUNG, LIEUT.-COLONEL,  
*Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the  
Public Works Department.*

VOLUME NO. VII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1860.

*Memorandum on the Chyebassa (Singbhoom) Jail, by F. J. Mouat, Esq., M. D., Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces (No. 179, dated the 12th December 1860).*

I. *Inspection.*—I visited and inspected the Singbhoom Jail on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of December 1860, accompanied by the Magistrate and Civil Surgeon.

II. *General State.*—It was in as good order throughout as its dilapidated state admits of originally built of *cutch* bricks and thatched, more than twenty years ago, it has lasted its full time, and now urgently needs rebuilding, for, in this case, to repair will be to reconstruct. The wood-work is good, and may be useful in a new prison, the rest is all so rotten and used-up as to be utterly useless. Some progress has been made in the collection of the materials for a new Jail, but what has been gathered together is not a tithe of what will be needed. Such of the convicts as can be spared from the garden and from service as jail servants should be set at once to make as many bricks as possible before the next rains.

I shall feel obliged at the same time by the Magistrate's reporting in what way a new prison can be constructed most economically, in the absence of any Officer of the Public Works Department qualified to undertake and superintend such a task.

The garden is most promising, and will hereafter prove a very valuable addition to the jail. The mode of manuring recommended



in my last report should be adopted at once with regard to the cotton cultivation, and may afterwards be profitably extended to the vegetable garden, when the prisoners cease to regard the proceeding with dislike or apprehension.

Wells for irrigation are much needed, as the present crop has failed entirely for want of water.

The conservancy arrangements continue to be objectionable but no good purpose would be answered by any attempt to change them, now that the jail must be rebuilt.

Manufactures have made as fair progress as could be expected, but the whole available strength of the Jail had better now be devoted to making the necessary preparations for the rebuilding of the prison, and due credit will be given at the end of the year for the employment of the prisoners in the manner suggested.

III. *Prisoners*.—There were 122 prisoners in custody, viz., 118 males and four females.

*Disposal in Wards*.—They were distributed as follows :—

Long Ward	..	..	73
Short Ward	..	..	23
Female Ward	..	..	4
Hospital	..	..	18
Hajut	..	..	4

*Sentences*.—Of the above the sentences are sub-joined :—

			Males.	Females.
Life prisoners	..	..	5	1
For 14 years	..	..	1	0
From 5 to 10 years	..	..	29	1
From 1 to 4 years	..	..	48	1
Under 1 year	..	..	10	1
Hajut	..	..	4	1
Sick	..	..	14	0

With two exceptions the life convicts have been many years in the Jail since 1838. I shall feel obliged by the Magistrate's reporting specially upon the cause of the retention of these convicts in his Jail.

The sentences of those sick in hospital were not furnished in the memorandum compiled from the jail books.

There is one prisoner in the jail for rebellion. The Magistrate is requested to submit a special statement regarding him in a tabular form, should his case be of the nature mentioned in the recent orders of the Government of India.

IV. *Sickness and mortality*.—The sickness and mortality in the jail have again been very high. A large number of the deaths resulted from small-pox, the ordinary vaccine lymph having failed in the Colehan to act as a protection. It would I think, be worth while to ascertain if lymph of greater efficacy cannot be obtained direct from the cow.

The ordinary healthiness of the jail cannot be materially improved in a building of which the conservancy arrangements are unavoidably imperfect, and in which ventilation is deficient. In the building of a new jail great care must be taken to rectify these serious defects.

The Coles, like the Sonthals and all similar tribes, bear imprisonment badly, and rarely survive lengthened sentences.

VOLUME NO. VII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1860.

No. 2413.

FROM

LORD H. U. BROWNE,

UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME  
DEPARTMENT,

To

W. S. SETON-KARR, Esq.,

OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

*Dated the 17th December, 1860.*

SIR,

I am directed by the President in Council to forward to you the accompanying copy of "Directions for using the Liquor of Ammonia in the treatment of Snake bites", originally drawn up by the Civil Surgeon at Ahmedabad, and of "Rules to be observed in the treatment of Snake bites", furnished by Dr. Beatty, acting Civil Surgeon at Tanna.

*Directions for using Liquor of Ammonia in the treatment of Snake bites.*

1. Thirty or forty drops should at once be given, mixed with two ounces (equal to a wine glassful or chuttak) of water, and this should be repeated at intervals of 10 or 15 minutes, till all symptoms of the poison disappear, and till consciousness be restored. The above is the dose for an adult or full grown person.

2. Administered to young people, the dose should be as follows :—

For those aged from 12 to 15 years, 20 to 25 drops in each dose.

For those aged from 8 to 12 years, 15 to 20 drops in each dose.

For those aged from 4 to 8 years, 10 to 15 drops in each dose, and for infants under 4 years, from 3 up to 10 drops in each dose, according to period of life, and in each case the dose must be given mixed with a quantity of water.

3. The mode of employment in every case is the same as that above described, viz., a dose at intervals of 10 or 15 minutes, till the symptoms of collapse subside, and sensibility and warmth of surface be restored. The greatest care being always taken to mix sufficiency of water with each dose, so as to enable it to be swallowed pain, the quantity varying with the strength of the dose but not less than in proportion to that directed in the case of adults.

4. Three or four doses will generally be sufficient to relieve the patient, but the remedy may be safely continued as long as there is need, till consciousness returns, and the symptoms of poisoning subside.

#### *Rules to be observed in the treatment of snake bites.*

1. On any person being bitten by a snake, he should immediately tie a thin cord, or strip of cloth rolled up in the form of cord, tightly round the limb, about an inch above the bite, for by this means the poison is prevented from entering the body. The cord should not be removed for some hours.

2. Scarifications should be freely made with a knife, razor, or any sharp instrument procurable, over the bitten part. These cuts should if possible be made through punctures caused by the snake's teeth. Blood should be allowed to flow from the wounds, and bleeding induced by every means possible, as by so doing the poison is actually washed out.

3. The best way of insuring free bleeding and extraction of the poison is, by a person sucking the wound after the cuts have been made—another person's mouth, or the sufferer's own if practicable, may be applied. Suction should be continuously kept up for half an hour at least.

4. There is no fear of injury happening to a person by sucking the bitten part. The poison will have no effect either by entering the mouth, or by being swallowed. No person with a cut on the lip or tongue should attempt to suck a poisoned wound.

5. Whatever stimulants are most easily and readily procurable should at once be administered. An ounce of arrack or country liquor, twenty or thirty drops of Liquor Ammonia in an ounce of water, should be given every hour, or half hour, and continued as long as any symptom of faintness or drowsiness appears.

## CIRCULAR MEMO. NO. 13.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded for the information of the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singbhoom and for distribution among his subordinates.

CAMP SABABPORE IN PALAMOW.

*The 5th January 1861.*

By his most obedient servant,

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

*Commissioner of Chotanagpur.*

VOLUME NO. VII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGBHUM, 1860.

No. 37.

FROM

CAPTAIN R. C. BIRCH,

SENIOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF THE SINGBHOM  
DIVISION,

TO

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF JAILS,  
LOWER PROVINCES.

*Dated the 18th December, 1860.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum on the Chyebassa Jail, forwarded with your letter no. 3073 dated the 12th instant.

2. I do not think that any one who has visited the Chyebassa Jail could come to any other conclusion than that, as long as the present dilapidated and in every respect defective buildings are permitted to be the residence of prisoners, it will be impossible to regulate either ventilation or conservancy, or the discipline of the Jail, with any hope of satisfactory results; nor am I inclined to think that an individual could be found in any department of the service who would consider their alteration or repair consistent with true economy.

3. With regard to the most economical way of providing a new Jail, I am of opinion that the prisoners, under the supervision of the civil authorities would do the work as well as the Engineer Department, at a cost of at least one-half less than the latter would charge the Government. At the same time I do not consider it fair to the civil authorities to call on them to prepare details and estimates of such a work, to be passed through the hands of the Engineer's Department. This would be simply burdening them with a duty they have not sufficient experience or leisure to enable them to perform satisfactorily. I consider that the plan of the Jail should be first matured and decided on by yourself; it should

then be estimated in detail by same competent person. The estimates and plans should then be handed over to the authorities in charge of the jail, who should be required to make some calculation as to the length of time they would probably require to complete the work with the prison labour at their disposal, and the amount they would require in cash to defray the extra cost of skilled superintendence. The value of the prison labour, during the time consumed in completing the jail,\*

**\*Plus the cost of skilled superintendence.** would actually represent the cost of the buildings; while the net price to Government would be the cost of keeping and guarding the prisoners while the work was going on.

4. A simpler way, and one which be more to the taste of the Civil Authorities, would be to send them the plan of a jail, and desire them to build according to it with the prison labour at their disposal, assigning them at the same time a certain sum to be laid out on skilled superintendence and such materials as the prisoners cannot be expected to provide. After the completion of the work an Engineer might be called on to estimate its value.

5. The life prisoners noticed by you have been in the jail since 1838, and were imprisoned, under the orders of Major Wilkinson, late Governor-General's Agent, for a long time; i. e., up to the date of the establishment of a penitentiary at Hazareebaugh. All prisoners from the several districts of the Chota Nagpore Agency were under the orders of the Agent, sent to the Chyebassa Jail, and these prisoners were so detained here by that Officer's orders.

6. With reference to the prisoner confined for rebellion, I shall feel obliged by your furnishing me with the tabular form required in your memorandum.

7. I am of opinion that the disability of the Coles to bear lengthened imprisonment should be well considered. It is not, I apprehend, intended that imprisonment should in any case be permitted to become tantamount to a sentence of death. Such, however, is too often the case; and very many of the Cole prisoners are found to sink under a long sentence, without any particular disease or malady having affected them.

MEMO. NO. 281.

Copy of the foregoing letter, with its annexure forwarded to the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singbhoom for his information and report.

CAMP CHYEBASSA :  
The 13th March, 1861.

By his most obedient servant,  
Sd. ILLEGIBLE,  
Commssioner of Chotanagpur.

VOLUME NO. VII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1860-61.

No. 105-A.

FROM

RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTA NAGPORE.

*Fort William, the 2nd March, 1861.*

Judicial.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the papers noted on the margin, relative to the construction of a new Jail at Chyebassa, and to request that you will state, for the Lieutenant-Governor's information, whether it would not be a better arrangement to remove all prisoners of the Singbhum district who are sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment to the jail at Ranchee, and to erect a suitable lock-up at Chyebassa for the confinement of short-term prisoners.

Memorandum on the Chyebassa Jail by the Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces, no. 179, dated 12th December 1860.

Letter from Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singbhum, to the Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces, no. 37, dated 18th December 1860.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

नमोऽस्तु ते  
Your most obedient servant,

Sd. RIVERS THOMPSON,

*Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

VOLUME NO. VII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1861.

No. 390-B.

FROM

H. BELL, Esq.,

UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

TO

CAPTAIN R. C. BIRCH,

SENIOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHUM.

*Dated Fort William, the 12th March, 1861.*

Judicial.

SIR,

A copy of your letter no. 6 without date to the Secretary to the Police Commissioner has been laid before the Lieutenant-

Governor. Coll. Bruce very fully complains of the delay which the non-receipt of your returns has caused the Commissioner. It is useless for Government to appoint a Commission to conduct enquiries unless the Local Officers heartily co-operate by affording whatever information it may be in their power to give. If, therefore copies of your original returns to the Commission are not procurable the Lieutenant Governor directs that you will cause fresh returns to be prepared and submitted to the Commissioner with the least possible delay.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
Sd. H. BELL,

*Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

VOLUME No. VII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1861.

No. 780-A.

FROM

H. BELL, Esq.,

UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTA NAGPURE.

*Fort William, the 4th April, 1861.*

Judicial.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 303, dated the 18th ultimo, with an annexure from the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singbhoom, reporting the expulsion of a body of about 500 *Budmashes* and Marauders from the fastness of *Bonga-mana*, on the morning of the 15th idem, and in reply to inform you that the report is satisfactory.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor observes, however, that Captain Birch's letter contains no details of the night attack, nor any mention of the number of rebels killed or disabled in the engagement. This deficiency should be supplied on this and similar occasions.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
Sd. H. BELL,

*Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

VOLUME NO. VII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1861.

No. 1386-A.

FROM

H. BELL, Esq.,

UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTA NAGPURE.

*Fort William, the 30th May, 1861.*

Judicial.

SIR,

I AM directed to inform you that your memorandum no. 540, dated the 7th instant, with its annexure, from the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singhbhoom, giving further details of the night attack made on the rebels at *Bongamana*, has been received and laid before the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. H. BELL,

*Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

VOLUME NO. VII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1861.

No. 1517.

FROM

W. GREY, Esq.,

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME  
DEPARTMENT,

To

E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq.,

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

*Dated the 8th August, 1861.*

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 1836A, dated the 11th ultimo, on the question of the propriety of restoring his estates to Urjoon Sing, ex-Rajah of Porahaut, and of allowing him to return to his home.



2. In reply I am desired to state that the Governor-General in Council considers it impossible, in the face of the opinions given by Captain Dalton and Lieutenant Birch, to permit Urjoon Sing, or any of his family during his life-time, to return to Singhbhoom.

3. But something, His Excellency in Council thinks, may be done to ameliorate Urjoon Sing's condition, and to make up for the mismanagement from which, at least as much as from any fault of his own, he has suffered, by assigning to him a larger share of the proceeds of the confiscated estates than is now understood to be given to him, and the Governor-General in Council is also of opinion that such arrangements should be made for the management of the estates as shall not preclude the eventual restoration of them to the family, should such a course be hereafter deemed advisable. In this view, while every care must be taken to secure those who have settled on any portion of the estate under the guarantee of Government, it will be advisable to give no more guarantees which can fetter future action in respect to the disposal of the remainder of the property.

4. I am desired to suggest, for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, the following arrangement as one which may perhaps be fitly made, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.—

The Lieutenant-Governor might fix a fine on the estate, bearing in mind what has been already cut off and granted away to others as rewards for their services. If this, in His Honor's opinion, is of itself inadequate as a fine, he should fix some further sum to be recovered from the revenues of the estate.

To the expenses of the current management should be added a fixed sum to be regularly expended year after year in opening a good road through the estate, and deducting these latter sums from the gross revenues, the balance might be divided in such proportions as His Honor deems right to pay off the fine, and to support Urjoon Sing and his family.

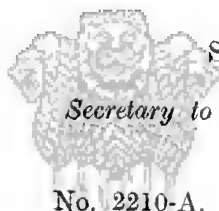
When the fine is paid off, they should get the whole balance, after paying current expenses, including the sum to be allotted for roads.

5. A copy of the communication made to Urjoon Sing, in reply to his petition, is enclosed for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, in the Home Department (no. 1519 under date the 9th August, 1861).*

Read two petitions, dated the 5th March and the 16th ultimo, from Urjoon Sing, ex-Rajah of Porahaut, in Singbhoom, soliciting the consideration of the Government of India to the circumstances of his case, and praying for pardon and the restoration of his estates.

Ordered, that the petitioner be informed that the Governor-General in Council cannot comply with the prayer of his memorials, but that His Excellency in Council is willing that the petitioner's present position should be improved if the proceeds of the confiscated estate will admit of it, and that a communication to this effect has been made to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by whom further orders in the matter will be issued.



Sd. W. GREY,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

No. 2210-A.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur for information and report, with reference to his letters nos. 803 and 817½, dated respectively the 26th June and 1st ultimo.

नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

Sd. E. H. LUSINGTON,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

FORT WILLIAM :

*The 17th August, 1861.*

MEMO. NO. 1051.

COPY of the foregoing forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom, for his information and report.

By his most obedient servant,

CAMP HAZARIBAUGH :

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

*The 6th September, 1861.*

*Commissioner of Chota Nagpur.*

VOLUME NO. VII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1861.

No. 3131-A.

FROM

E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq.,

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

TO

THE OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER OF THE  
CUTTACK DIVISION.

*Fort William, the 19th December, 1861.*

*Judicial.*

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to convey to you the following instructions in regard to the expedition now about to be undertaken against the rebels in Sumbulpore.

2. The command of the expedition, which will consist of the 9th Battalion of Military Police and 100 Sabres of the Bihar Horse from Chota Nagpore, and the 8th Battalion of Military Police from Cuttack, will be entrusted to Major Rattray, Inspector of Military Police Battalions. According to the last advices Major Rattray left Chota Nagpore on the 5th instant, and he will probably reach Sumbulpore by the close of the month, where you will have been for some days with the men of the 8th Battalion.

3. Pending the amalgamation of these forces the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that opportunity should be taken of publishing a notification stating for what purposes these Military Police have been collected, shewing how the rebels have persistently refused to accept the repeated invitations of pardon and mercy which from time to time have been held out to them, and calling upon all the loyal inhabitants of the Province, more particularly those of position and influence, to come forward and assist the Government in bringing these disturbers of the peace to punishment, and in establishing suitable measures for the permanent preservation of order and tranquility in that part of the country.

4. On the arrival of Major Rattray at Sumbulpore, you will at once lay before him all available information regarding the probable position of the rebels, the means of communication, and such other matters which may appear to be of service to him in arranging his plan of operations.

5. In all matters of a purely military character Major Rattray's judgement must be unquestioned, but all civil matters must be decided by either Major Impey, the Deputy Commissioner, or yourself; and for this purpose it will be necessary that either

you or Major Impey should accompany Major Rattray in all his movements against the rebels.

6. Forty elephants have been obtained, from the Commissariat for baggage purposes; the Lieutenant-Governor anticipates therefore that there will be no trouble in respect to carriage. Supplies of various kinds will of course be necessary; and it will be the duty of the Civil Officer accompanying the Force to see that these are procured and paid for at proper rates without oppression. It will be most convenient perhaps to arrange for the despatch of all supplies from the Sudder Station.

7. If it should be found necessary, in the pursuit of the rebels, to cross the Sumbulpore district and to enter Singbhoom, or any portion of the country under the authority of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, that Officer will make the same arrangements in his Division for a Civil Officer to accompany the Force as you have been directed to do in yours. It is not in contemplation to appoint a Special Officer to this duty without regard to local jurisdiction, as the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that it can be best performed by the Officer of the district, whose local knowledge and influence must on such occasions be more valuable than those of any other person.

8. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to observe, that whilst impressing upon you the extreme importance of using the most active measures against these rebels, you should always hold yourself in readiness to receive any sincere offers of submission which may be made to you. In such cases you should explain to the people concerned, that considering the protracted resistance they have shewn to the Government, you are unable to receive them on any other terms except those of entire submission to the Government orders, and that each case will be disposed of on its individual merits, due regard, however, being given to the circumstance, whenever such may occur, of those persons who may deliver themselves up to lawful authority.

9. A copy of this communication will be sent to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore and Major Rattray, and also to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with a request that instructions may be issued to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces to direct the Local Authorities whose districts border Sumbulpore on the west to be on the alert to prevent the escape of the rebels into that part of the country.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. E. H. LUSHINGTON,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

# SINGHBHUM OLD RECORDS

## Volume XI—1866—1871

VOLUME NO. XI—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1866-71

(Copy) No. F.

FROM

T. E. RAVENSHAW, Esq.,

OFFICIATING SUPERINTENDENT,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,  
FORT WILLIAM.

*Camp Deodang, Mohurbhunge in Bamunghattee, the 28th April, 1866.*

SIR,

IN continuation of my letter no. E, dated 24th April, 1866, I have the honor to report that I have met and conferred with Dr. Hayes, and also ascertained personally at a meeting of the Chief men of Bamunghattee Pargunnah, that the feeling of the people is that of universal discontent and distrust of the Rajah's rule and I fully concur with Dr. Hayes in thinking it impossible in the present feeling of the people to allow the Rajah to exercise any authority in Bamunghattee, until such time as a settlement of rents has been made and confidence restored.

2. Dr. Hayes entered Bamunghattee on the 17th of April and found that all the Sudro population, e.g., others than Sonthals, Coles, and Bhoomiz were in a state of the greatest consternation having been plundered and turned out of their homes and villages. The first steps taken were effective in allaying the fear which had been created and the Sudro population have returned quietly to their villages.

3. The next thing was to attempt to procure restoration of plundered property. This has been carried out in a great measure with the assistance of the Sonthals, Coles and Bhoomiz themselves. Dr. Hayes at once seized Boorda Bhoomiz, Kartika Cole, Tolkar Sonthal, and Chikra Cole, who were proved, on ample evidence, to have been the chief ringleaders and instigators of the rising. These men were removed to Chyebassa Jail, where they are now pending trial. Seeing their leaders removed, most of the others have given valuable information and assistance in recovering plundered property and in many instances have readily disgorged

their share in the spoil. A large quantity of property is now collected and on identification, will be returned to the owners.

4. For the last 3 or 4 years, the Rajah has been attempting to introduce a settlement and measurement of lands. This is eminently distasteful to the indigenous population who adhere to the old custom of payment as so much per *hal* of 40 or about 40 Bighas of land.

5. Had the measurements been carried out with any thing like fairness, the people might possibly have yielded, but the Rajah's Amins falsified their measurements, and his Omlah and Tehsildars did not give receipts in full for rents paid, and when objections and complaints were made, the people were put off with excuses, while no attempt was made to adjust or settle their real or forced grievances. The Rajah's subordinates moreover committed numberless oppressions and exactions and made themselves otherwise obnoxious.

6. The apparent cause of the rising was that 4 of the sirdars were seized, bound on an elephant and carried off to Barcepudda, for refusing to supply *rassuds* or provisions to the Rajah's local agents. The people appear to have been much incensed at their head men, having been bound and carried off and retaliated by driving the Rajah's police and every one belonging to him out of Bahalda. The Rajah took no measures either to conciliate the people or to maintain his authority. Dacoities commenced at night and were succeeded by day plunderings, which continued for nearly a month, during which time the Rajah afforded no information whatever on the subject. The first intelligence of the disorganized State of Bamunghattee having been received through the Deputy Commissioner of Chyebassa.

7 As these dacoities and plunderings continued the entire Sudro population left the country and the plunderers organized themselves under the leadership—Boorda Bhoomiz, a man of no previous notoriety, but who appears to have taken advantage of the opportunity to bring himself into power. The assumed command of the country and of the malcontents issuing written orders to the head men of villages and directing their plundering operations. In very few instances were the houses of Coles, Sonthals and Bhoomiz plundered their houses being protected by a distinguishing mark of a pole or bundle of rice were respected. Boorda Bhoomiz appears to have had no particular head quarters, but carried a large broad arrow to which Poojah was offered and it was considered as the standard round which the malcontents rallied.

8. There has even been some little jealousy between the Cole and other tribes of the Sudro's acquiring lands or property in their village, and an idea appears to have prevailed that the Coles, Sonthals and Bhoomiz were to retain exclusive possession of the country, Dr. Hayes' movements appear to have been conducted

with admirable tact. Had any demonstration of armed force been attempted it is most likely, people would have taken to the hills and months might have elapsed before they were brought to terms.

9. As I have above remarked I consider it most necessary that the Rajah's authority be temporarily suspended in Bamunghattee, and after consultation with Dr. Hayes, the following arrangements are proposed :—

- 1st. That the Rajah's authority in Bamunghattee be suspended.
- 2nd. That a Sub-Inspector and 8 Constables be posted at Bamunghattee *gurrh*, whose duties will be confined to watching the state of the country and obtaining information.
- 3rd. That the 18 peers of Bamunghattee be placed under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner of Chyebassa, subordinate to the Superintendent of Cuttack Tributary Mehals.
- 4th. That the Deputy Commissioner be invested with civil and criminal powers in Bamunghattee, similar to those exercised by him in the neighbouring *Pergunnahs* of Chyebassa and the Colehan.
- 5th. That the surdars or head men of each peer be permitted to exercise police powers to enquire into and report every case of theft, robbery, murder or any other crime committed within their peers, to arrest the offenders and to produce him with all necessary evidence before Dr. Hayes, direct or through the Police head quarters at Boholda.
- 6th. That enquiry be instituted and all surdars of peers and hereditary heads of villages be maintained in their positions and where they may have been recently and improperly ousted they should be restored.
- 7th. Settlement for all villages to be made under written agreements with the village head men, who will be responsible for the rents to the surdars of their respective peers, both surdars and head men to receive such percentage and allowance as may appear just and proper and accordance with custom of the *Pergunnah*.
- 8th. That no attempt shall be made at present to assess lands by measurements, and that the old system of *hal bundee* be reverted to prosper and fair enquiry being made where necessary as to the number and extent of *hals* held by any cultivator.

- 9th. The standard of assessment to be Rs. 54 per *hal*, a vote with which the people expressed themselves perfectly satisfied and willing to pay.
- 10th. That all *Abwabs* and *mangun* cease and that before making over the *Pergunnah* to the Rajah he shall give an agreement not to demand any cess, whatever beyond the fixed and proper rents and such an amount on the occasion of marriages and deaths in the Rajah's family as shall be fixed and agreed to in accordance with customs by a *Panchayte* of the people.
- 11th. That for the present and until the estate be made over to the Rajah, the revenue be paid in the usual *kists* received by the Deputy Commissioner of Chye-bassa who after deducting all costs of management, provision for postal communication.

VOLUME NO. XI—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1866-71

No. 443-T.

FROM  
THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,  
To  
THE OFFICIATING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE  
TRIBUTARY MEHALS OF CUTTACK.

*Dated Darjeeling, the 14th May, 1866.*

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. E, dated the 28th ultimo and with reference to the recommendations made in your 9th para. today that the Rajah's authority in Bamanghatty has already been suspended. Dr. Hayes has also already been vested with the same civil and criminal powers in Bamanghatty as those he exercises in Singhbhoom, and he has been directed to keep a careful account of all expenditure incurred in connection with his administration of the Estate to be debited hereafter to its income.

2. A notification will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* under section 15, Act V of 1861 quartering a force of 1 Sub-Inspector and 8 Constables on Bamanghatty *garh* till further orders and the necessary instructions will be issued to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces on the subject. The cost of guard will be recovered from the Rajah of Mohurbhunj.

3. The remaining recommendations in your 9th para. have the Lieutenant Governor's approval and should be carried out.

4. All ringleaders in these disturbances should be punished and others released.



5. With reference to your proposal to hold the Rajah responsible for the loss sustained by any individual whose property has been plundered and cannot be recovered, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to know what the amount will be and what the Rajah has to say in the matter. His Honor observes that measures are being taken to ascertain the exact amount of every person's loss.

I have & Ca.,

A. EDEN,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(True copy)

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

*Assistant Commissioner.*

VOLUME NO. XI—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1866-71.

FROM

T. E. RAVENSHAW, Esq.,

OFFICIATING SUPERINTENDENT, TRIBUTARY MEHALS,  
CUTTACK.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

No. 14

*Dated the 31st May, 1866.*

SIR,

IN continuation of my letter no. 77, dated 28th April, I have the honor to report that after my interview with Dr. Hayes, and making arrangements for the peace and safety of Bamunghatee, I returned on 29th April to Koosombund, in *Pergunnah Ooperbhag*, bringing with me the Rajah's nephew, Baboo Kishen Chunder Bhunje.

2. I found the *Sudder Ameen*, a man named Sunder Narain Suringee, whom I had left in Ooperbhag with orders to endeavour to conciliate the people and get together the heads of villages and peers, had done all in his power to defeat my purpose by holding out threats of fine and the Rajah's displeasure against all who should make any complaint, and in place of carrying out my orders to collect the head men, had used every endeavour to intimidate them and prevent them coming to me.

3. I was not aware when I left this man on the spot, that he was, of all the Rajah's *Amlahs*, the most oppressive and disliked, and feared by the people. I declined therefore, to transact any further business through the *Sudder Ameen*, and availed my-

self of the willing assistance offered by Baboo Kishen Chunder Bhunje.

4. For some days I was unable to re-assure the people and get them to come to me; however, by constantly going in person to the villages in which the greatest losses by plundering had been sustained, I managed to obtain a good deal of information, and encouraged the people to come back to their homes, and also to give me an account of their losses. The ice once broken, I was overwhelmed with complaints, which shewed that the condition of a large portion of Ooperbhag *Pergunnah* was little, if at all, better than Bamunghattee, and the plundering had been more extensive than I had at first supposed.

5. The Soodra population of four out of the twelve peers or groups of villages contained in the *Pergunnah*, had been driven out of the country, and every thing they possessed carried off. The losses sustained by these poor people are incalculable. I found many of their houses entirely empty, every particle of grain, as well as household utensils, having been carried off.

6. I succeeded in procuring restoration of most of their cattle, which had in many instances been annexed by their neighbours, but the grain had for the most part been consumed, or the *poorahs* (straw bundles in which paddy is generally kept), had been broken up, and the grain distributed in small quantities so as to be incapable of recognition. A portion of the plundered property was, in course of my enquiries, given up or found in *poots* (hiding places in the jungle). All articles so recovered were, on identification, restored to their owners. It is a curious fact, indicative of this rising of the Boorhaus and Sonthals having been previously arranged and planned, that during the plundering articles of iron were invariably carried off; and in every house I searched for plundered property, large quantities of iron were found, besides hundreds of newly forged arrow heads and bundles of arrows evidently of very recent manufacture, *tangees* or axes and swords newly sharpened and bows fresh strung.

7. I have prepared a detailed register of every man's loss, the items plundered and their value. This was a matter of some difficulty and time, and the number of lists thus made out amount to 69 in 24 villages, and the value of property plundered Rs. 12,267-13-10. This does not, however, adequately represent the actual loss, as there were a very large number of persons plundered who did not appear to register their losses, or who had fled the country after the plunder and had not returned. They are gradually gaining confidence, and will, I have every reason to suppose, return in time to cultivate their lands this season.

8. Ooperbhag *Pergunnah* is divided into twelve peers or groups of villages, and each peer is presided over by a sirdar or head man. These head men were originally either Boorhaus or Sonthals,

who, as aboriginal inhabitants of the country, claim a sort of undefined and hereditary right in soil, and have always objected to, if not resisted the introduction of Hindoo Hattoqahs, Gwallas, Chassas, Mahantees, etc. The Rajahs have, at various times and for various causes, whether on good grounds or otherwise it is unnecessary to discuss, gradually introduced and favoured the settlement of Hindoo castes and cultivators, and have made grants of lands to Brahmins and temples, which though not resisted, or perhaps openly objected to, has been very distasteful to the *Des log*, Boorhaus and Sonthals. The local names under which the two classes are known, viz., Hatooahs and *Des log*, the former including all Hindoo Gwallas, Chassas and Soodras; the latter, Boorhaus, Coles, Bhoomiz, and the indigenous population, will be used in future throughout this report.

9. For many years past constant attempts have been made by successive Rajahs to carry out a measured settlement and an assessment per beegha, both in *Pergunnah* Bamunghattee and in Ooperbhag. Repeated measurements have been commenced, and *Omlas* and *Ameens* sent without number but owing to the entire want of system or supervision either by the Rajah or by his officers, there has never been any satisfactory measurement completed; it has either been commenced by one *Ameen*, he has been removed and the work has been done again by another man on a plan of his own; or several *Ameens* have taken up different parts proceeding on precisely opposite systems. The whole of these *Ameens* have been accompanied by their servants and friends, *paiks*, *nugdees*, choubers, pole bearers and followers, who have lived on the people and committed endless oppressions. Moreover, having been nominally paid by the prince, they have in many instances, to secure their own profits, measured the land at double its actual area.

10. During the period this so-called settlement has been going on, repeated additions have been made to their rents, and *Abwabs* and miscellaneous demands have been levied to such an extent as to leave the cultivators a bare subsistence.

11. I received from the people a detail of upwards of thirty different *Abwabs* realized, besides the following:—

1st. The original rent,

2nd. Double, or as much again paid, pending settlement.

No system of accounts were kept, and but seldom were any receipts granted for payments made. Every article that could be screwed out of the people, either by fraud or violence, was taken, and, to add to their misery, a threat of fictitious and exaggerated outstanding balances due was always held over them.

12. To make confusion worse confounded, no regular system of collections was followed. Tunkees or assignments of revenue were given by the Rajah and his *Omlah* on the village head men,

under which they sometimes made payments to one person and occasionally to another. *Syces*, tailors, merchants, servants, received these *Tunkees* and were left to collect the amounts from the unfortunate ryots. Occasionally an elephant was quartered in a village, and the demand for gratuitous supplies for all the Rajah's *Omla* on the spot were constant and heavy, and were taken without moderation or mercy. No protection whatever was afforded to the people; if they were robbed, and the thieves arrested by themselves, they were released by the Rajah's *Omlas*, and when unable to get right or justice on the spot, they repeatedly sent deputations to the Rajah. They were often kept for weeks in attendance and left without obtaining a hearing, or were put off by promises or threats. Under the above circumstances the people were reduced to desperation.

13. There lived at Bunkatti in Ooperbhag, a Boorhau named Bhugwan Doss. This man's ancestors are said to have held the Zemindary of Bamunghattee *Pergunnah*, whence they were deposed and settled in Ooperbhag, where the grandfather of Bhugwan obtained the post of Surberakar or Manager of the *Pergunnah*, which was held also by his father, who was turned out with the consent, it is said, of the Superintendent of Tributary Mehals for misconduct, open resistance of the Rajah, and alleged embezzlement of revenue.

14. After removal of his father from the Surberakarship, he, by some means, obtained from the then Rajah a few villages as his maintenance and *jagheer*, and Bhugwan subsequently obtained an increase to this grant, and at present holds ten or twelve villages, for which he pays no rent whatever. He has amassed some property, and being a shrewd intelligent man, and held to be a descendant of the head Boorhau family of the *Pergunnah*, he came to be considered as head of the clan.

15. As the Rajah's oppression increased, Bhugwan availed himself of the opportunity to intrigue and foster the discontent, with a view to induce a crisis under which he might again obtain the position he had formerly occupied, as not only head of the clan, but as Zemindar of the *Pergunnah*.

16. Meetings appear to have been at first held by all the Ooperbhag sirdars of peers, and also by those of Bamunghattee whence a deputation was sent to Ooperbhag and Bhugwan and several of the sirdars crossed the *ghats* and went over to Bamunghattee. At first both the Des loq and Hatooah sirdars entered into the arrangement and sent deputations to Bamunghattee, where a precisely similar state of oppression and confusion existed as in Ooperbhag.

17. I have been unable to elicit exactly what took place at the Bamunghattee conference, but it may be generally stated that it was agreed to reinstate the old sirdars or zemindars of

*Pergunnahs* Bamunghattee, Ooperbhag, Juspore, and its subordinate five peers and to coerce the Rajah into measures which might be productive of less misery and oppression. Considerable bodies of men assembled, attempts were made to negotiate with the Rajha's nephew, who was at the time in Bamunghattee, and he appears to have offered concessions, but acted somewhat courageously or injudiciously in causing the arrest of two or three of the Bamunghattee sirdars, who had wounded his servants. The men arrested were carried off on an elephant to the Rajah at Barripudda, who released them and sent them back again with promises, which they exaggerated into a rumour that the country had been made over to the *Des loq*.

18. On their return by way of reprisal, they seized one of the Rajah's *Omlahs*, Actool Putnaik, and kept him confined. A large number of people assembled, and it was about this time that the idea of turning out the Rajah's *Sudder Ameen*, *Omlah*, and police appears to have occurred to the *Des loq*. They sent word to the Rajah's people to remove, and on receipt of this warning the whole establishment and police decamped in body in the greatest hurry and confusion; the only man who remained being the Rajah's nephew, Kishenchunder Bhunje, who stuck to his post and constantly received deputations from the people and endeavoured to his utmost to re-assure them and prevent disturbance. He did not leave Bahalda until universal plundering rendered the country unsafe.

19. The *Des loq* encouraged by the pusillanimity and cowardice of the Rajah's people began to commit excesses and dacoities by night, which ended in general plundering expeditions in open day. The victims selected were the *Hatooahs*, probably as being the most wealthy and of the same caste as the hateful *Omlah*, and partly acting on their interpretation of the Rajah's message that the country was to be managed by the *Des loq*.

20. During the whole series of plundering that went on, Bhugwan Boorhau remained in Bamunghattee, taking part in the council and sharing in the plunder, portions of which he forwarded to his house at Bunkatti in Ooperbhag. He was in constant correspondence with his son at Bunkatti, and his *gomastah* and Agent, Telo Putnaik, was one of the most active of the Bamunghattee plunderers. It appears that Bhugwan remained in Bamunghattee until Dr. Hayes made his appearance, and was not present in Ooperbhag until the plundering there was over, but the whole evidence I have obtained points to him as the directing spirit and instigator of all that occurred in Ooperbhag. The plunderers sent across from Bamunghattee having been headed and accompanied by his agent, Telo Putnaik, his co-adjutor, Dulloo Bag, and his son, Mudden Baboo, the plunderers put up at his house at Bunkatti, received rations from his premises,

and much of the plundered grain is proved to have been removed on carts to his house.

21. For some time before open plundering commenced in Ooperbhag, dacoities were of mighty occurrence, the victims being invariably Hattoahs. The greatest consternation prevailed and it was generally rumoured that the Hattoahs would be openly plundered; so strong was this feeling and also the idea that Hattoahs only would be molested, and the *Des loq* spared, that the former commenced to remove large quantities of their grain and deposited it for safety in the houses of their former servants and others, who were of the *Des loq* caste. A complete panic ensued for some days, during which the Hattoahs fully believing that Bhugwan Dass and his party were leaders of the movement, and possessed power and influence to protect them, sent deputations to Bhugwan's son and agents at Bunkatti, offering to pay black mail in consideration of their houses being spared; in some instances the payment was voluntary, in others it was exacted by Bhugwan's sons and agents, who found out those likely to pay and carried them off to Bunkatti to make arrangements.

22. In every instance where protection on payment was promised, an arrow and a string with three knots was given to the person to be protected, with instructions to be hung up in front of their houses, and at the same time a bamboo with a bundle of straw tied at top was to be planted in front of the door. Dr. Hayes reports precisely, similar tokens having been used in Bamunghattee.

23. These preparations for a general plunder were brought to a crisis in the following manner. On occurrence of one of the dacoities noted in paragraph 21, a man named Kashee Sirdar of Roosoombund, as head of the peer, commenced an investigation, and succeeded in arresting a number of dacoits, and recovered from them a considerable portion of the plunder, and also some articles carried off in a previous dacoity.

24. These dacoits when arrested confessed to Kashee Sirdar in the presence of several witnesses, stating that they had orders to plunder from Bhugwan, and implicated two of his sons and several of his servants as having been actual participators with them in the dacoity. Kashee Sirdar prepared a report of the case, and as was his duty, proceeded to take his prisoners to the Rajah at Barripudda. Bhugwan's sons and others hearing that they had been implicated by the dacoits, way laid Kashee Sirdar on the road to Barripudda, rescued his prisoners, and forcibly carried off the whole of his papers connected with the case. This was reported to Bhugwan, then in Bamunghattee. A party of armed *pykes* were sent to arrest Kashee Sirdar, headed by Bhugwan's son, Muddun Baboo. Kashee managed to escape, but they kept guard over the premises until later in the day, by which

time a party of some 400 or 500 of the Bamunghattee plunderers headed by two notorious dacoits, Nowroo and Deeba, Coles, and Bhugwan's *gomastah* arrived, having plundered another village on their way. Kashee Sirdar's house, and the whole of the Hatooahs in his village of Koosombund were completely plundered. Having made this commencement the Bamunghattee plunderers were joined by a large number of the *Des log* in Ooperbhag, and the party for some days laid waste some of the most prosperous villages in the *Pergunnah*. During the time these plunderings were going on, most of the Hatooahs either fled or hid in the jungle, and in their absence all the property they had previously concealed was hunted up and carried off, the major portion finding its way to Bhugwan's house in Bunkatti.

25. Plundering was at its height when Baboo Kishen Chunder Bhunje was sent by the Rajah to see what was the matter. He took with him a good number of *paiks*, and came on the plunderers at *Mouzah* Moondakotta. Seeing his party approach, there was a general panic among the plunderers, who fled in all directions. The Baboo's proceedings, though probably well meant, were injudiciously carried out; all the ringleaders escaped, and only a few of the rebels, including women and children to the number of 70, were arrested, and as, the Baboo says, he had no authority or instructions from the Rajah, and fearing a rescue, he sent his captives off at once to Barripudda.

26. This was on the 30th of March. After plundering had been going on for five consecutive days, his appearance, however, almost simultaneously with Dr. Hayes's entering into Bamunghattee, appears to have effectually put a stop to plundering, and caused the people to disperse. He was followed by Rajah, who reached Ooperbhag on the 27th accompanied by a very large number of armed retainers, but hearing of the state of Bamunghattee, the Rajah appears to have hesitated to cross the *ghaut*, and remained doing nothing for several days in Ooperbhag. It is very fortunate he received my orders to return in time, as the feeling against his rule was so very strong in Bamunghattee, serious consequences might have resulted.

27. Even in Ooperbhag the Rajah appears to have had neither influence nor authority, and although he remained some thirteen or fourteen days there, he took not a single step to enquire into the disturbance to recover the plundered property or re-assure the people and it was only on my reaching Barripudda that I ever heard of the dacoities or plunderings in Ooperbhag.

28. I have arrested twelve of the ringleaders including Bhugwan, his son and agent, who are under trial. Warrants are out, and every search is being made for three others, who have so far evaded arrest. Were such a course desirable, there would be no want of evidence to convict half the population of Ooperbhag, who appear to have joined in the plunder, not excepting women

and children. The result of trial of these men will be reported in due course. Witnesses for their defence have been sent for. I shall lose no time in disposing of the case.

29. Where plundering has been so general and extensive, it required careful enquiry before selecting the ringleaders, of whom to make an example. I labored under considerable difficulty owing to the great influence possessed by Bhugwan and his partizans, and the utter and entire absence of the smallest appearance of authority on part of the Rajah; even the bitter hatred of his oppressive *Omlah* did not suffice to induce the people to give any information, as they dreaded their vengeance so soon as my back was turned. Moreover, so great was the feeling of distrust and insecurity, that supplies for my small camp were with the utmost difficulty procured. Cholera broke out, and the people and witnesses I had collected one day, disappeared the next. I remained at Koosoombund from the 29th April to 6th May, when sickness became so general. I was absolutely driven out of the place and moved to Bunkatti.

30. I have tried the prisoners arrested under sections 395 and 109 of the Penal Code, framing a charge as near as possible in the words of those sections, so as to embrace the whole plundering in one offence. Some of the prisoners are implicated in twenty or thirty different cases, and to have treated each case as separate charge would have seriously complicated matters without any beneficial result.

31. Having disposed of the ringleaders and chief plunderers, I do not anticipate any further punitive measures will be necessary. Perfect confidence had been restored before I left Ooperbhag; the Hatoohs had for the most part returned, and were busy ploughing their lands and procuring seed either by purchase or loan.

32. The following arrangements of future revenue settlement and management of Ooperbhag *Pergunnah* have been concluded, with the approval and consent of the Rajah and of the people :—

That the rates of rents be on first, second, and third quality of rice lands one rupee, annas twelve and eight respectively per beegha. That where there may be on a summary inspection, no reason to doubt a Ryot's statement as to the approximate area of his land, that statement shall be accepted and measurement only resorted to where absolutely necessary.

That no rents whatever be demanded or received until such time as the lands shall have been properly classified and assessed, that management of *Pergunnah* Ooperbhag be entrusted to Baboo Kishen Chunder Bhunje, the Rajah's nephew, whose award in all cases of dispute is to be final.

That a lease for ten years be concluded at the above rates with Sirdars of peers, who will be responsible for collection of



rents of their respective peers, and will perform all police duties enquiring into and reporting every occurrence of robbery or theft, and forward the offenders with all necessary evidence either to the Rajah, or his properly constituted agent, Baboo Kishen Chunder Bhunje.

All collections of revenue to be forwarded by Sirdars of peers at stated periods or *Kists* direct to the Rajah's treasury.

The system of tunkees or assignments of revenue to cease.

No *Abwabs* or cesses of any sort to be demanded or paid.

The only payments to be made beyond the rents of land at above rates, to be on the occasion of a marriage or death in the Rajah's family, and then the amounts payable to be fixed and assessed by a *punchyet* of the people themselves, who are to render all usual services and marks of respect and subordination to the Rajah or his agent.

All homesteads and village sites to be held free of rents by the occupants. Sirdars of peers in addition to the Jagheers now held by them to be entitled to the rents of all jungle lands, other than rice land, brought into cultivation at such fair and equitable rates as may be agreed on between themselves and the cultivators, and on exchange of written agreements.

This allowance of rents on waste lands to be in consideration of the services to be rendered by Sirdars in Police cases and in collecting the revenue.

Sirdars of peers not to be liable to removal from office except for proved misconduct and on sanction by this office.

A party of Police, consisting of one head constable and six constables, to be posted at Bunkatti for preservation of peace ; proper accommodation to be provided, and a Police-Station erected by the Rajah who will pay cost of the Police amounting to Rupees 63 per month, as per margin.

The Rajah to establish and keep up dak communication between Bunkatti in Ooperbhag, and the Police-Station to be established in Bamunghattee and also with Balasore, *via* the Rajah's headquarters at Barripudda.

1 Head Constable	25
6 Constables,	36
at Rs. 6 each.	

Stationery and Light 2

Total ..	<u>63</u>
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The Police, stationed at Bunkatti to act merely as a post of observation, and not to interfere in the investigation of cases or with powers vested in Sirdars of peers, except on receipt of a written request from Rajah or his local agent, asking for assistance to investigate any case of difficulty.

The Police to visit each peer periodically to reassure and protect the Hatoohs, and prevent any illegal assemblages that may lead to breach of the peace, to receive all information or complaints offered to be recorded in a diary, copy of which will be forwarded to the Rajah and another copy to my Office.

33. These arrangements I have taken care to explain carefully to the Rajah. A written copy of my proposals was prepared and forwarded to the Rajah, and I received in open court a written reply from the Rajah's own hands, agreeing to the proposed rules, and promising to carry them out. Moreover, at the same time, written arrangements were interchanged between the Rajah and the heads of peers, granting them leases at fixed rates for 10 years, and remitting all claims to arrears of revenue. A further written agreement was executed by the Rajah in my presence, appointing his nephew, his agent with full powers to conduct the affairs of Ooperbhag.

34. With these arrangements I believe all parties were satisfied, and if the Rajah will adhere to his promises and leave Ooperbhag to the management of its own heads of peers, superintended by Baboo Kishen Chunder Bhanje, I have no fear of any further danger or difficulty. The Baboo is generally liked and respected and the people have confidence in him.

35. With regard to losses sustained by the Hatooh population I would recommend in Ooperbhag as in Bamunghattee, that the Rajah, whose gross oppression and misrule has caused disturbances, be held responsible and liable to make good all ascertained losses so far noted in paragraph 7; this amounts to Rs. 12,267-13-10. The state of his finances will not admit of immediate payment, but the amount might ultimately be realized from the surplus revenue of Bamunghattee, which should be held in security until the losses sustained both in Bamunghattee and Ooperbhag have been compensated.

36. Sanction is solicited to posting a Police force of the strength given in paragraph 32 in Ooperbhag.

37. I have in hand a general report on the State of Mohurbhunge, which will be submitted as soon as other pressing business will permit.

VOLUME NO. XI—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1866—71.

No. 141.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, TRIBUTARY MEHALS.

FROM

T. E. RAVENSHAW, Esq., OFFICIATING SUPERINTENDENT,

TO

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, CHYEBASSA.

*Cuttack, the 26th October, 1866.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of your no. 8, dated 10th October, submitting a statement of receipts and disbursements from *Pergunnah* Bamunghattee.

2. The introduction of paper in place of *tal* leaf and also the forms of account noted in your paragraphs 2 and 3 are approved as the accounts should be kept in such a manner as to be readily understood by the Rajah's *Omla*, when the *Pergunnah* is restored. Simplicity, however, must be continued with sufficient detail, which should appear in the cash account.

3. All *bona fide* service grants of land should be resumed and highly assessed. It will be desirable to fix the assessment on these lands at first probably at half rates for 2 years, so as to introduce the change gradually. You will, however, use your discretion in assessing at full rates such lands as have been fraudulently or improperly held as *jagheer* or are in excess of the original grants. Every endeavour should be made to induce these Jagheerdars to take to cultivation, with a view to their entire abolition as rent-free holders. Where no service has been rendered you will be exercising the undoubted right of the Zemindar in resuming such service lands.

4. All *Bromhotar* or religious service lands should be carefully looked up, the *sunnuds* scrutinized and a register kept of those that are resumed and assessed. The *Lakrajdars* in possession should, as a rule, be admitted to engage, except where the tilth may be invalid and former indigenous proprietors have been wrongfully ousted.

5. I approve of your issuing notice for the production of all *sunnuds*, but a period of two in place of one month, should be given to register. The Nayabadee villages falling in this year should be re-assessed remembering that these new lands will generally not bear full rates.

6. The establishment proposed in your paragraph 5 is approved and may be entertained and paid from the collections. You

should be particularly careful in the selection of good men as these Oriah *Mahantees* are most oppressive and very distasteful to the *Des* population. Your particular care will be necessary in keeping establishment as low as possible and working as must as possible, both in collection of revenue and police through the heads of peers or villages.

7. I approve of your continuing the present settlement for some time to come as the Rajah's attempt to introduce a settlement by measurement was the main cause of the late disturbance. The rate of Rs. 54 per *hal*, giving an average of 10 annas per Beegah appears to be a fair rent; at any rate until the country is more settled. The *hal* system you have so successfully carried out in the Colehan, should be continued in Bamunghattee, where the system is known to the people and appreciated. Sayer and miscellaneous revenue should be collected by village head men, who will receive for these collections as for land rents, the proposed commission of 25 per cent.

8. The arrear rents in Bamunghattee are partly fictitious and considering the sufferings of the people under the Rajah's misrule and the loss they have sustained from plunder, no attempt should be made to collect arrears except where there may be *bona fide* and *prima facie* evidence of their being due and that no claim to drawback exists. In this you will exercise due discretion in realizing any sums to which the Rajah may appear to be honestly and justly entitled. In all cases, where possible in which remission is given, it should be on the grounds of waiving any claim to compensation from loss by plunder.

9. You will recollect that the Rajah's interests have to be kept in view and the settlement system of collection and accounts should be made in so simple a manner as may work effectually when the estate is restored.

10. You should ascertain if any of the Rajah's family hold maintenance grants in Bamunghattee, as in such case the rents of such grants will have to be credited to the respective grantees accounts.

11. I have full confidence in your discretion and judgement and shall expect to hear from you concisely month by month regarding progress of settlement.

I have the honor to be

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

Officiating Superintendent.

VOLUME NO. XI—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1866—71.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, TRIBUTARY MEHALS.

FROM

T. E. RAVENSHAW, Esq.,  
OFFICIATING SUPERINTENDENT,

TO

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHUM.

*Cuttack, the 27th December, 1866.*

SIR,

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your no. 15, dated 16th December giving a favourable report  
**Political.** for Bamunghatee.

2. Your proposal to remove the Sirdar of peer Ooperbera is approved, he is evidently unfitted by age and character to manage the peer and moreover these are grounds for suspecting his complicating in robbery. I would request you to ascertain whether the Sirdarship of this peer is or has been a hereditary office, if so it might be desirable to select some number of the family to succeed in place of deciding the peer between Beer Sing and Motae, there may be local objections to doubling the peers which have been given under district Sirdars.

3. The realization of rents has progressed very satisfactorily and I doubt not you will carefully attend to collection of the small outstanding balances. Due consideration and remission would be granted to those who have suffered from plunderers and are unable to discharge their rents.

4. Your proposal to rent for short periods at half or low rates, lands which have been abandoned or fallen out of cultivation is approved. You should if possible induce the original holders to return.

5. It will be undesirable to charge the assessment in Basseela peer and the old payment per pair of oxen may properly be raised to Rs. 2 without enquiry as to the quantity of land cultivated, the assessment may be fixed for 10 years.

6. Assessment of Paikalee grants at half rates on resumption is approved excepting Naopora peer where the 8 existing Paiks may for the reasons given return their lands free.

7. Your settlement of 8 villages at Rs. 54 rate for 10 years is approved as also your temporary arrangement at half rates for 5 years in 7 Nayabadi villages together with leases of rights of forging iron. The other duties have been properly abolished as oppressive.

8. I shall hope to receive from you a detailed report of the entire settlement of the *Pergunnah* showing the rents of every village or peer and a detail of all rent-free holdings. Meantime I request the favour of your submitting a general sketch showing the probable revenue of the *Pergunnah* and the probable costs of mangement for the year 1867.

I have the honor to be  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
T. E. RAVENSHAW,  
*Officiating Superintendent.*

VOLUME NO. XI—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SIGHBHUM, 1866—71.

(Copy)

No. 74.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, TRIBUTARY MEHALS,  
FROM

T. E. RAVENSHAW, ESQ.,  
OFFICIATING SUPERINTENDENT,

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,  
FORT WILLIAM.

*Cuttack, the 21st June 1867.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit for your approval the papers, connected with Bamunghattee *Pergunnah* received with Dr. Hayes' report no. 17 of 3rd April 1867. After deducting all classes of rent free and service lands the net rent assessed on the *Pergunnah* amounts to Rs. 22,160-3-1 a careful and detailed enquiry has been made into all claims to rent-free holdings and service Jagcers, of which a list is appended and though the revenues of these lands relinquished amounts to a large sum, viz., Rs. 8842-8-8. I think it would be unpolitic to take any further steps towards resumption as all resumptions that have been made are based on the fullest investigation and invalidity of the grants and I may observe that up-to-date no single case has been appealed to this office on any objection whatever taken by the people to Dr. Hayes' proceedings which offer to have been most careful and judicious.

2. Subsequent to receipt of the report Dr. Hayes has forwarded 3 or 4 cases of petty rent-free holdings, the documents

of which were under scrutiny when his report was made several of these have been admitted as valid and a corresponding reduction will require to be made from the net assessment. On each of these cases separate orders will be passed.

3. The system of management by head men of peers and the collection of rents and conduct of petty Police enquiries through their agency has been found to work admirably and should on no account be interfered with the remuneration allowed to Zemindars of peers for these services is 26 per cent on Sayer revenue collectors and the enjoyment of certain rent-free holdings. This agency is found in practice to be not only efficient but cheap and in accordance with the feelings and wishes of the people. The Sirdars of peers appreciate their position and are careful in the execution of their duty any gross misconduct or neglect being punishable by removal from office. The assessment has been made as so much per *hal* or plough and has been regulated by the position and condition of the respective villages after careful local enquiry. The *hal* generally represents 20 mans or Beeghas, of land the full customary rent for a *hal* of land is Rs. 54 per year and this has been assessed only in those villages which were in the fullest state of cultivation and able to bear it on others where the land have fallen into jungle and waste, the assessment has been fixed so low as Rs. 2 per *hal*.

4. The people are exceedingly averse to having their lands measured and it was one of the cheap causes of dissatisfaction with the Rajah's management that the lands were constantly being interfered with by unscrupulous agents and assessed on incorrect and arbitrary measurement. It has not therefore been considered desirable to resort to direct measurement. I would therefore strongly recommend for your approval and sanction the rates fixed by Dr. Hayes and confirmation of the settlement for a period of 10 years. It should be formally approved by Government in order that it may be held binding on the Rajah should circumstances render it politic or possible to allow him to resume charge of the *Pergunnah* before close of the settlement term.

5. With regard to compensation for property plundered originally reported by Dr. Hayes assessed at Rs. 2,07,596 further experience shows that this estimate was beyond the mark and moreover a good deal has already been given up. I would recommend that the claim of any individual to compensation should form the subject of a separate enquiry and that Dr. Hayes be permitted on satisfactory evidence of amount of loss to grant a corresponding compensation payable from the collection of the Estate in a bill countersigned by this office.

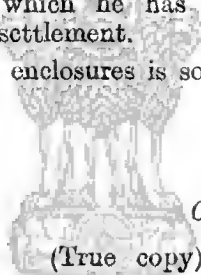
6. The statements submitted with my report no. 38, dated 6th May, 1867 show a cash balance of Rs. 12,660-4-3 in hand

at the close of the year to the Rajah's credit after deducting all expenses and costs of management. I would propose that after retaining a balance of Rs. 2,660-4-3 for current expenses, the balance Rs. 10,000 may be paid to the Rajah on his receipt and that in future the accounts of collections and disbursements may be made up half yearly and any surplus not required for the costs incidental to management may be periodically paid to the Rajah on my order by the Deputy Commissioner at Chyebassa it appears unnecessary to allow the account to run on.

7. With regard to opium, I have directed the Rajah to nominate a sufficient number of vendors for Estate and to obtain for them licences from fixed amounts to be taken from the Collector of Balasore and having informed him that he will be held responsible for illicit sale of the drug in his territories; this procedure is already in vogue in other States.

8. In conclusion, I consider Dr. Hayesis entitled to very great credit and to the thanks of Government of the very excellent and careful manner in which he has brought the district into order and effected the settlement.

Return of the original enclosures is solicited with your reply.



I have & ca,

T. E. RAVENSHAW,

*Officiating Superintendent.*

(True copy)

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

*Assistant to Commissioner.*

VOLUME NO. XI—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1866—71.

No. 15.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, TRIBUTARY MEHALS.

FROM

T. E. RAVENSHAW, Esq.,

OFFICIATING SUPERINTENDENT,

TO

DOCTOR HAYES,

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, CHYEBASSA.

*Cuttack, the 9th April 1868.*

SIR,

WITH reference to your no. 25, dated 25th November, I have the honor to forward for your information and guidance copy



of my report to Government no. 40-C, dated 28th February and of Government Orders thereon no. 1340, dated 16th March 1868.

2. I have forwarded a translation of the correspondence to the Mohorbhunge Rajah and also a draft of a form of agreement to uphold the current settlement for a period of 10 years ; as soon as I receive this agreement formally executed I will send you a copy. Meanwhile you are authorised to intimate that the current settlement will continue for 10 years and to cause formal agreement for that term to be executed by the parties with whom settlement has been made. You should consider such a cause necessary, it may probably suffice to declare publicly that the settlement will continue current for the above period, your opinion on this point is solicited.

3. Management of the estate will remain in your hands at any rate for another year and in submitting your next annual report for 1868 I shall wish to know your views in respect to the advisability of making it over to the Rajah and appointment and a selection of a Manager. The feelings of the people on the subject should also be ascertained.

4. I have already issued orders on the balance of your lands for payment to certain *Mohajuns* creditor of the Rajah whose accounts I personally adjusted. I shall endeavour in a short time to procure clearance of other accounts so as to free the Rajah from debt and difficulty. You will be careful to retain not less than Rs. 8,000 in hand and in the event of any claims to compensation being preferred and properly substantiated, this balance can be used to discharge any such claims. A reference and report from you on each claim should be submitted for orders.

5. Opium arrangements may continue as at present in force.

I have the honor to be  
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
T. E. RAVENSHAW,  
*Officiating Superintendent.*

VOLUME NO. XI—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1866—71.

(RESOLUTION)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 11th June 1870.*

Read letter no. 38, dated the 25th April, 1870, from the Officiating Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, submitting his report on these Mehals for the year 1869-1870.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the Khas Estates of Bankee and Ungool are in a thriving condition. The collections of rent in Ungool were thoroughly satisfactory, but in Bankee the realization of the current demand had fallen somewhat into arrears. It is reported that these have been brought up, but regularity of collection is very important and should be insisted on. The expenditure upon embankments will, it is hoped, prevent the necessity of the heavy remissions which had to be made in former years.

2. In Bamunghattee Dr. Hayes's management has continued to merit commendation. The Lieutenant-Governor notes with satisfaction that the Police guard can now safely be withdrawn, and that roads are being opened out with the Rajah's concurrence. A few years' vigorous administration will no doubt do much for this neglected tract.

3. There is little in the statements of civil, revenue, or criminal work calling for remark. The ordinary business seems to have been disposed of with sufficient despatch, and there has been little crime of a heinous nature. The returns are very favourable to Captain Johnstone of Keonjhur, and very unfavourable to the *tehsildar* of Ungool.

4. The action taken in regard to several of the States in which difficulties had arisen between the Rajah and their headmen or subjects seems to have been very successful in most instances. The Commissioner's attention will no doubt be again given to the quarrel in Nilgiri and the state of things in Hindol. The Lieutenant-Governor notices again with regret that the Mohurbhunj Chief has not yet shown that sense of his responsibilities which it was at first hoped he would evince. The special report on Keonjhur is awaited.

5. The want of interest taken by the chiefs in education is to be regretted, but is not perhaps to be wondered at, considering the backward condition of the people and country generally. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts, the Superintendent will not fail to press on them the importance Government attaches to this matter. The Maharajah of Dhenkanal might perhaps be induced to set a good example to the rest. In Keonjhur too, Captain Johnstone has opportunities of usefulness in this way which he would do well to follow up. In the Government Khas Estates, if the system pursued is not suited to the people, the Superintendent should give his attention to the matter, with the view of devising some more satisfactory plan. In giving employment in the office of the attached Estates or elsewhere, preference should, whenever possible, be given to natives of the place educated on the spot.

6. On the whole the Lieutenant-Governor considers the report satisfactory, and the results creditable to the Superintendent and the

other officers in charge of the administration of the Tributary Mehals.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Officiating Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, for information and guidance.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of  
Bengal,

A. EDEN,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

No. 1989.

*Fort William, the 11th June 1870.*

Copy of this resolution forwarded to the officiating Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of  
Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

*Officiating Junior Secretary to the  
Government of Bengal.*

MEMO. NO. 105.

*Cuttack, the 23rd June 1870.*

Copy forwarded to Dr. Hayes incharge of Bamunghattee for information.

Sd./-ILLEGIBLE,  
*Superintendent.*

VOLUME NO. XI—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1866—71.

No. 229.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, TRIBUTARY MEHALS.

FROM

T. E. RAVENSHAW, Esq.,  
SUPERINTENDENT.

TO

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHUM.

*Cuttack, the 29th August 1871.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of your no. 414 of 16th August regarding census in Bamunghattee, I regret to

find that through an omission in my office, you were not previously called on to prepare a detailed list of villages in the Estate such as I have had prepared for all other parts of the Tributary Mehals. I imagine however, there should be no difficulty on this score as you have in your office the settlement papers from which a list of villages can be prepared, from the abstract of the settlement papers in my office, I find that in the Bamunghattee in 18 peers are 615 villages and I presume this is tolerably correct.

2. It has been arranged in communication with the Registrar-General that the same census enumerator's form is to be used in the Tributary States as is prescribed for Regulation Territory and the process of enumeration is to be similar, the only alteration made is that the preliminary list of houses in each village is to be dispersed with and that the period during which the enumeration is to be made may commence immediately and continue up to the 30th of January 1872 by which date all the returns would be ready for despatch.

3. I enclose copy in English and Vernacular of the instructions which I have issued to each Rajah and *Tehsildar*. In the Rajah's States under their management the work is to be done by the Rajah's own *Omlahs* in the Estates under Government management by the local *Tehsildars* and Police. In Bamunghattee you have no *Tehsildar* and few Police, and I believe there are few of the headmen capable of writing. If it be found impossible to procure sufficient competent enumerators from among the residents and headmen, it will be necessary for you to appoint a small establishment to go from village to village and fill up the returns, this can be done gradually and the sooner it is commenced the better.

4. I think the enclosed copy of my orders to the Rajahs together with the printed instructions and specimen forms that will be issued with the books of blank forms will suffice and that you will have no difficulty in carrying out the census.

5. You are authorised to incur any absolutely necessary expense on account of census and to charge the same to the revenues of Bamunghattee on a bill which can be submitted for formal sanction as soon as the census is finished. Meanwhile I shall be very glad by letting me have a rough estimate of the probable cost.

6. I will send you as soon as possible a book of forms for each of the 615 villages, each book will have a printed copy of instructions to enumerators and specimen forms filled up attached to it, and in order to allow for large villages that may require more than one book of forms, an additional 150 books

will be sent making a total of 765 books. Should you desire I request the favor of giving me due notice in order that they may be printed and sent to you.

7. The forms and instructions have been printed in Ooriyah at the Cuttack Press and will be issued immediately.

I have the honor to be

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

T. E. RAVENSHAW,  
*Superintendent.*



सत्यमेव जयते

**Volume XIII—1867—1868**

No. 891.  
 FROM No. 84.  
 COLONEL E. T. DALTON,  
 COMMISSIONER OF CHOTA NAGPORE,  
 To  
 W. H. HAYES, ESQUIRE,  
 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF SINGHBHOOM.

SIR,

I regret much to hear of the death of Jaggernath Dhal, zemindar of Dhulbhoom, reported in your letter of the 21st instant.

2. I approve of your taking charge of the Estate on behalf of the minor.

3. It is desirable that there should be no delay in this. You should take measures for ascertaining the exact state of affairs at the time of the zemindar's demise, the cash, stores of grains and cash in hand, the liabilities and assets and to provide against any malversation of the property.

4. It should be carefully explained to the widow or widows that this is done entirely in the interest of the minor. The wishes of the ladies should receive all due consideration and I need not add that nothing should be done that can be avoided calculated to distress or annoy them.

5. The late zemindar was I believe engaged in many operations for the relief of the poor on his Estate. No work commenced with this object should be discontinued and it will now devolve more than ever on you to provide against any recurrence of distress in Dhulbhoom.

6. A manager must be appointed. It would be convenient if pending the selection of a proper person for the charge, some officer of your Court could be deputed to officiate.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) E. T. DALTON,

Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

VOLUME NO. XIII, OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1867-68.

No. 1988.

FROM

COLONEL E. T. DALTON,  
COMMISSIONER OF CHOTA NAGPORE,

TO

T. B. LANE, ESQUIRE,  
SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,  
LOWER PROVINCES, FORT WILLIAM.

*Dated Chota Nagpore, the 16th August, 1867.*

SIR,

Referring to your letter noted in the margin, I have the honor to submit a report by the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhoom on the Dhulbhoom Estate.

**Wards.**

No. 1594, dated the 3rd May,  
1867.

No. 133, dated 13th July,  
1867.

2. The Estate is one of the Jungle Mehals, but in consequence of continued disturbances it was brought under settlement a few years later than the other Jungle Mehals. There had been no attempt at a survey or estimate of assets. No list of villages ever had been filed. The disturbances were suddenly brought to a close in the year A. D. 1777 by the Government consenting to acknowledge the Rajah who had been, up to that time, in rebellion on condition of his supporting the person set up as his opponent of his paying a quit rent for ever of sicca Rupæes 4,000 Co's Rs. 4,266 and on his signing an agreement to provide for all the police duties of the *Pergannah* for which purpose the services of the hereditary *Ghatwals* were to be at his disposal.

3. In the Deputy Commissioner's report it will be seen, how the zemindar was deprived of his police functions. Whilst exercising the powers of a Daroga he had maintained in addition to the Ghatwalee force a small police establishment costing Rs. 498 per annum. The police force substituted costs very much more, but this sum as his contribution was all that he was required to pay.

4. Dr. Hayes gives the boundaries and the position of the Estate and says that from the zemindaree papers there should be 1,500 villages.

5. The following information on the subject has been furnished by the officer in charge of the Topographical Survey party that surveyed Dhalbhoom.

Total number of inhabited villages ..	1,234
Total number of deserted villages ..	47
Total number of houses ..	22,124
Population at 572 per house ..	121,682

The total area of Dhalbhoom is given at 1,189 square miles of which 169 are hills, rocks and ravines. The area of cultivation has not yet been ascertained. The Survey Officer has kindly offered to make a rough calculation of its extent from the map, but this will be only approximate. Dr. Hayes estimates that not more than half the culturable area is under cultivation.

6. On receiving Dr. Hayes' report I called for a return in the form XXXI—this is submitted but it is incomplete. A correct return in this form cannot be prepared till after the close of the year.

7. Dr. Hayes gives the total income from the Estate at Rs. 35,000 and estimates the total expenditure for the support of the family, expense of management, Government Revenue, Police, Zemindaree, Dak, etc., at Rs. 20,463/13/-. I have examined all the items and approve of Dr. Hayes' proposal. It will be observed that we have no less than eleven widows or Ranees as they are called to provide for.

8. On taking charge no cash balance could be found and one of the Dowagers who appears to have acted as treasurer declared there was none.

9. The debts due by the Estate ascertained up to date and there may be more, amount to 25,000 Rs. The arrears due from the Estate are heavy but only Rupees 11,841 appear recoverable.

10. The manager proposed is an old adherent of the family, Mudhusudan Shanyal. His intimate knowledge of the affairs of the Estate and family recommend him and he can give sufficient security. I would however only take him on trial. It remains to be seen whether he will give us the full benefit of his knowledge and experience; if he does not I would prefer a manager of better education and more enlightened views. The proposed salary of 150 Rs. with 50 Rs. for establishment is approved.

11. The arrangements for collecting the rents are different in different parts of the Estate. In one part the rent is assessed by



measurement of the land and paid in cash. Another part is formed but it is not stated for what time. In a third the rent is assessed according to measurement or weight of the seed. This is the oldest arrangement and the larger proportion of the Estate is under it. The rent under this arrangement is paid partly in cash and partly in kind.

12. Dr. Hayes says the payment in kind is looked on as "hard" by the people and they wished to commute it permanently to cash but not at the market rate.

The assessment without it is very light and if it is to be commuted it must be in the interest of the minor at a fair valuation. I would not however make any alteration at present except to allow the ryots to pay cash instead of grain if they please provided they pay the full market value for the grain and not otherwise.

13. If the Turrufs referred to in paragraph 17 Holdeepoker and Assunbonee be open to settlement, I will direct Dr. Hayes to make arrangements for having them measured preparatory to regular settlement.

14. The live stock includes 5 elephants and 11 horses. The widow wishes to retain two elephants and two horses. I approve of this; the remainder can be sold.

15. It appears to me desirable that an Anglo-Vernacular School be at once opened in the *Pargunnah* at the residence of the minor. The boys are too young to be removed from the mothers' charge but not too young to commence their education and they could best be taught the rudiments with other boys at a school near their own residence. Once established we could apply for a grant-in-aid. The present Government school is at Chyebassa 55 miles distant from the residence of the zemindar. I would assign Rs. 600 a year from the Estate for the school and elementary instruction of the minor zemindar and his brother.

16. I have called for a full explanation regarding the items of miscellaneous rent given. Some of them I do not understand.

I have & ca,

(Sd.) E. T. DALTON,

*Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

True copy.

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

*Extra Asst. to the Commissioner.*

**Bengal Social Science Association.***II—Education.*

## Members of the Section.

**Educational.**

The Hon'ble J. B. Phear, Chairman.

The President and Secretaries of the Association.

Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I.

W. S. Atkinson, Esq.

H. Woodrow, Esq.

Rev. J. Long.

Babu Kissory Chand Mittra.

Babu Ram Chandra Mittra.

Babu Bhudeb Mookerjee.

Moulvi Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur.

H. H. Locke, Esq., Secretary.

## HEADS OF ENQUIRY.

*Paper no. 2.—Female Education.*

1. How many schools do you know of in your district or neighbourhood for the instruction of females? And are such schools for girls only, or for the instruction of girls and boys together?

NOTE—In the replies to the question some designation or description of the schools referred to should be given so that in the event of the same schools being returned in different answers, they may be identified and not counted more than once.

2. How many female scholars are there on the rolls of such schools collectively, and what is the average daily attendance?

3. Can you say whether caste has any influence upon the admission of girls to such schools?

4. At what age do girls generally enter school, and how long do they remain?

5. State the causes, so far as you are aware of them, of the withdrawal of female pupils from school?

6. What is the course of study generally pursued in the schools with which you are acquainted, and state in particular whether English or needlework is taught in them?

7. Have you observed any difference in the progress made generally by all the girls in a school, as compared with that of the pupils in a boy's school of a similar kind ?

8. State as nearly as you can the number of male and female teachers respectively employed in the schools to which you are referring, and whether any school is under female superintendence or charge solely ?

9. To what extent does it appear to you that education is continued after the girls are withdrawn from school ?

10. To what extent do you consider that female education has increased within the last five years, both as to the numbers taught and the nature of instruction imparted ?

11. Do you think *zenana* education more adapted to the circumstances of the natives of this country than school education ?

12. State whether any social difficulties hinder the instruction of females in the family house, and in particular whether the Hindu family system places any peculiar difficulties in the way of young married women being educated by their husbands ?

13. What is your opinion on the subject of normal schools ?

14. Do you approve of the suggestion to select widows as teachers, or do you think the employment of married women preferable ?

15. State any opinions which you may entertain as to the best means of promoting and extending female education ?

(Sd.) H. H. LOCKE,

*Secretary to the Education Section.*

Answers to the above questions or any information bearing upon the subject of this paper, may be sent to either of the Secretaries of the Association (H. Beverley, Esq., C. S., or Babu Peary Chand Mittra) at the Metcalfe Hall, or to the Secretary to the Education Section, H. H. Locke, Esq., Bengal Club.

*Circular no. 127.*

Calcutta Central Press Company, Limited.

Forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhoom for distribution.

Camp Teleghuna,  
The 20th January, 1868.

By his most obedient servant,

(Sd.) E. T. DALTON,

*Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

VOLUME NO. XIII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1867-68.

No. 400.

FROM

COLONEL E. T. DALTON,  
COMMISSIONER OF CHOTA NAGPORE,

TO

W. H. HAYES, ESQUIRE,  
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF SINGHBHUM.

*Dated Camp Bandgaon, the 29th February, 1868.*

SIR,

Having completed the inspection of your office and made several extensive circuits through the Singhbhum district, it affords me great pleasure to record how much I have been gratified with the evidence I have every where met of efficient administration.

**Revenue.**

2. I entered Singhbhum by the Kharsawan Estate and after inspecting the office of the Thakur proceeded to Serickellah and inspected the office of Raja Chukerdhar Singh Deo Bahadoor. The result of this inspection has been communicated to you.

3. Then after a short stay at Chyebassa I proceeded through the Bur peer Keonjhur and re-entering your district at the southern extremity of the Porahant Estate marched through it on my return to Chyebassa. Afterwards having again to go to Keonjhur I in returning made a further circuit through the southern and eastern Peers of the Kolhan.

4. I was anxious to see as much as possible of this part of your district of which an important new settlement has just been completed. The impression left on my mind is that the people are simply quite content with this new settlement but they are on the whole rather proud of it. They fully appreciate the security of tenure that has been given to them; and though having to pay nearly three times the amount of rent that they paid before they appear perfectly able and willing to meet the demand and not one word of complaint on the subject did I hear though everywhere conversing with the people freely on the subject.

5. It was gratifying to observe the very great improvement that has within the last few years been effected in a population long regarded as irreclaimably savage. Bridged roads opening out the country in all directions, numerous weekly markets established and well attended and supplied and so utilized that the old kols are aghast at the innovation and exclaim at the extravagance of the rising

generation, better houses, great extension of cultivation and more care bestowed upon it are all indications of more active industry and increased prosperity and though there is no appearance yet of a diminution of the intemperate addiction of the people to their rice beer, there is wonderfully little crime.

6. I found the sign of improvement in the Porahaut Estate equally satisfactory. The extension of cultivation since the completion of the last settlement has been most rapid and the people appeared prosperous, contented and anxious for further improvement. The road that has just been completed between Chukerdharpore and the borders of Gangpore passing right through the Estate for a distance of 53 miles taps the best part of the forest that remains and is well adapted to attract settlers. Several families of squatters from the famine districts of 1866 have taken up sites.

7. The roads of Porahaut and Singhbhoom generally are well used by the native "Saggur" but as yet good carts are seldom seen. The principal agricultural classes in Porahaut would I think provide themselves with hacknies if they could obtain them with facility and I would suggest your opening a manufactory of such vehicles in the jail.

8. The heads of the Gwalla and Koormec villages came forward to proclaim their desire to open out Vernacular Schools offering to build the school houses and give half the monthly expense. It is of importance that their wishes should be complied with. They desire to have Hindee and Bengalee taught, not Oordoo or Oriah. I request you will have the goodness to take an early opportunity of causing this proposition to fructify. They wish for two schools at once. The sites should be selected. Each *Perdhan* interested will bind himself to pay a certain sum towards the monthly expense and the balance will, I have no doubt be forthcoming from the rents of the Estate or a grant-in-aid.

9. I was well pleased to find that the works undertaken to give relief to those who suffered from the scarcity of 1866-67 were all of a permanently useful nature and as economically constructed as if undertaken in the best of times.

10. Some serviceable tanks for irrigation purposes have been constructed in the Colhan and elsewhere, it is very desirable that your attention should continue to be directed to important works of this nature. It appears to me that the position and course of perennial streams both in the Colhan and Porahaut, in many places invite the construction of works for economising the water supply.

11. I found the Singhbhoom Offices, English and Vernacular in fair order. The registers all written up-to-date, accounts kept in proper form, entries regular, money in treasury as per cash balance, library in good order.

12. In regard to the records, when the record office new buildings are completed it will be desirable to rearrange those of the

Colhan. A separate compartment should be assigned to the papers of each peer and the records arranged by Peers. You can apply if you consider it necessary to employ any extra Establishment for the purpose.

13. I am very glad to find that every encouragement is given to the people of the district to qualify themselves for office and that Singhbhoom Cols are to be found amongst your Ministerial Officers, doing their duty very efficiently.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) E. T. DALTON,

*Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

VOLUME NO. XIII.—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1867-68.

No. 680.

FROM

COLONEL E. T. DALTON,

COMMISSIONER OF CHOTA NAGPORE,

TO

W. H. HAYES, ESQUIRE,

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF SINGHBHOOM.

*Dated Chota Nagpore, the 27th March, 1868.*

SIR,

With reference to your no. 11 of the 11th January last, I have the honor to state that the land in question may be allotted to Mr. Kuryer on behalf of the German

**Revenue.**

Mission, subject to such conditions regarding rent as may be hereafter determined.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) E. T. DALTON,

*Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

# SINGHBHUM OLD RECORDS

## Volume XV—1868—1869

VOLUME NO. XV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1868-69.

No. 2281.

FROM

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS,  
SOUTH WEST DIVISION.

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
FORT WILLIAM

*Dated Midnapore, 6th February, 1868.*

SIR,

There is an allowance made by the Court of Wards of Rs. 50 a month for a tutor for the Dhalbhoom ward at Ghatseela. The Deputy Commissioner is willing to allow this sum to go as the zemindar's contribution towards the expenses of a school at Ghatseela provided a grant be made to the school by Government and proper care be taken for the ward's education. There is no school within 30 or 40 miles of the place and it would be desirable to have a school opened there, but we can expend nothing from the people. I believe I would be able easily to arrange for a Head Master who would teach in a school during the day time and give a couple of hours extra teaching to the ward in the morning and I consider that the ward would learn more in this way from the slight emulation excited in the school than he now does and that good would be at the same time done to the people of the neighbourhood. As however I have never known such an arrangement I wish to know whether a grant would be sanctioned before I submit an application in the regular form. The cause is an unusual one, for the village is in a zillah in which there is no school except the zillah school at Chaibassah.

I have & ca,  
(Sd.) R. L. MARTIN,  
*Inspector of Schools.*

VOLUME NO. XV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1868-69.

No. 774.

FROM

COLONEL E. T. DALTON,  
COMMISSIONER OF CHOTA NAGPORE.

To

W. H. HAYES, ESQUIRE,  
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHUM.

*Dated Chota Nagpore, the 3rd April, 1868.*

SIR,

With reference to the annexed letter\* forwarded by the Board of Revenue, I have the honor to request  
**Education.** of Revenue, I have the honor to request  
\*Boards no. 772A Dy. 29th you will report on the proposal to establish  
**February 1868 and** a school at Ghatsilla in connection with  
**annexure.** a scheme for the education of the Wards.

2. Do the people appear interested in the matter? Will they contribute towards it?

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

*Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

VOLUME, NO. XV—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1868-69.

No. 904.

FROM

COLL. E. T. DALTON,  
COMMISSIONER OF CHOTA NAGPORE,

To

W. H. HAYES, ESQUIRE,  
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF SINGHBHUM.

*Dated Chota Nagpore, the 16th April, 1868.*

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter no. 77 of the 8th instant, and am very glad to find that  
**Education.** the Porahat *Pardhans* have agreed to bear  
a share of the expenses of the vernacular  
schools they are desirous of seeing established.



2. It is, however usual in such cases for the half of the expense of the proposed school to be locally provided and I do not think there is any sufficient reason for making an exception in favour of the Porahat *Pardhans*.

3. Either, therefore, one of the schools should be struck out of the proposal or a higher rate per *hul* given.

4. Please let me know exactly what is the annual surplus of the Porahat Estate after payment of Police and Pensions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

*Commissioner of Chotanagpur.*



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## SINGHBHOOM OLD RECORDS

### Volume XVII—1869-1870

VOLUME NO. XVII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHOOM, 1869-70.

No. 300.

Extract from a letter from the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Chotanagpore, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, no. 11, dated 22nd February 1869.

It would I am aware be very inconvenient and perhaps impracticable to have all capital sentences carried out at the villages where the murder was committed and all I propose, should my suggestion be approved of, is that this should be done in cases which would not necessitate the absence of the Magistrate and Civil Surgeon from his station beyond the day of execution. There also may be localities where it would not be safe to attempt it such for instance as in some of the wilder parts of the Colehan, but wherever it could be done without any danger of causing a disturbance of the peace and without putting the Government to much expense and it would not withdraw the officers who have to carry it out too long from their other duties, I beg to recommend that I may be permitted to try the experiment in communication with the Deputy Commissioner.

(True Extract)

Sd/ P. C. AYKAT,

*Hd. Ck. to the Judicial Commissioner, Chotanagpore.*

VOLUME NO. XVII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHOOM, 1869-70.

No. 1512.

FROM

COLL. E. T. DALTON, C. S. I.,

COMMISSIONER OF CHOTA NAGPORE,

TO

LIEUTT. E. G. LILLINGSTON,

OFFICIATING DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF SINGHBHOOM.

*Dated Chotanagpore, the 27th May, 1869.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter no. 158, dated 25th inst. I have the honour to request you will direct the  
**Forest.** Manager of Dhulbhum to obtain and furnish you with full information regarding

the forests in that Estate and place them under proper conservancy for the benefit of the Estate.

2. The great forests should be defined by well marked boundary pillars erected, where there are no natural features for the purpose and no felling of large trees within these boundaries should be permitted except to persons who acquire a title from yourself or the Manager under certain restrictions to cut.

3. The incising of trees for *Dhuna* should be absolutely prohibited except to parties taking out licenses.

4. In making settlements a clause should be inserted in the *Pottahs* for the protection of all trees within the village boundaries. Such a clause is in fact in the *Pottah* prescribed by the Board.

5. With the prescriptive forest rights of villagers I have no wish to interfere but care should be taken that they are not abused.

6. If any forests have been leased out please report on each case showing the terms.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/ E. T. DALTON,

Commissioner of Chotanagpore.

VOLUME NO. XVII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHOOM, 1869-70.

No. 4219B

FROM

I. B. LANE, Esq.,

OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,  
IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 29th June 1869.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the orders of Government, the accompanying copy of a letter received from the **Land revenue Government** Estates, A. Money Esq. Commissioner of Chotanagpore together with an enclosure, soliciting sanction to the disbursement of rupees 800 for the construction of reservoirs in certain parts of the Government

Estate of Colehan, in the district of Singhbhoom for the purpose of irrigating the localities referred to in order to prevent the impending desertion of the villages by the ryots.

2nd. The Commissioner proposes to meet the expenditure of Rupees 800 from the 'Fund for the Improvement of Government Estates' in Singhbhoom and the Board solicit the sanction of Government to the Commissioner's proposal.

3rd. The Commissioner has been requested to report his views on the 10th paragraph of the Deputy Commissioner's letter regarding the loan of Rupees 400 asked for by the *Manki* of the peer.

I have & ca,  
Sd/I. B. LANE,  
*Officiating Secretary.*

No. 4220B

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

2nd. The Board do not agree with the Commissioner. It appears to them that the imminent abandonment of their lands by the ryots, affords a proof that the lands in the villages have been highly assessed. However, if making reservoirs will keep them where they are, it is a better plan than readjusting the settlements; but the Board doubt the success of the experiment. The discontent is based on reasonable grounds as shown in the first sentence in para 8 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter.

3rd. The Board await the Commissioner's report regarding the loan asked for by the *Mankee* noticed in the Deputy Commissioner's 10th para.

FORT WILLIAM,  
*The 29th June/69.*

By order & ca,  
Sd/ I. B. LANE,  
*Officiating Secretary.*

(True Copy)

Sd/ILLEGIBLE.

*Personal Assistant to Commissioner.*

VOLUME NO. XVII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHOOM, 1869-70.

No. 3834C.

FROM

R. L. MANGLES, Esqr.,

OFFICIATING JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P.

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE CHOTANAGPORE DIVISION,

*Dated Fort William the 23rd August 1869.*

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith copy of an extract paras. 1 to 5 from a letter addressed by the Board to the Government of Bengal no. 3604-C, dated 6th instant recommending an extension of the poppy cultivation in the direction of Chota Nagpore with the view to an increased supply

**Opium, C. H. Campbell,  
Esqr.**

in the following and future years of provision opium for the China market.

2. In a demi-official letter just received in this office from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, the Board are informed that the Government of India to whom the question was submitted for orders have by a telegram sanctioned the extension of poppy cultivation to Chota Nagpore as proposed by the Board. The opium agent of Bihar has been accordingly demi-officially requested to lose no time in maturing his arrangements for commencing operations during the ensuing season, and I am to request that you will be good enough to instruct your subordinates to give every assistance to the Officers of the Opium Department who may be deputed by the Opium Agent to the several districts of your division in carrying out the scheme.

I have etc.,

Sd/R. L. MANGLES,

*Officiating Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.*

Extract from a letter from the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department no. 3604-C, dated the 6th August 1869.

Para—1. Referring to Government Orders no. 2013, dated 19th May last I am directed to submit herewith in original a letter from the Opium Agent of Behar no. 180, dated 29th ultimo enclos-

ing a report from Mr. T. F. Peppe, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Gaya, detailing the results of his enquiries in the Chota Nagpore Division with the view to an extension of the Opium cultivation in that direction.

Para—2. It will be observed that the report is favourable to the extension of opium cultivation into the Chota Nagpore Division, Mr. Peppe calculates that a total cultivation of 5,500 Beegahs may be engaged during the present year; that next year 28,000 Beegahs may be obtained and that eventually a cultivation of 50,000 Beegahs may be secured. The Agent on the score of economy is of opinion that at the commencement the cultivation should be confined to the Chota Nagpore district only in which it has been estimated that 4,000 Beegahs can be at once engaged. It seems to the Board, however, that as the Government require a much larger area of cultivation than they have at present, and as any large increase cannot be secured except gradually as the people become used to the cultivation, it would be advisable to commence operations simultaneously this season, in all the subdivisions of the Chota Nagpore Division specially by Mr. Peppe. By this means the Government will secure for the next season an estimated area of 5,500 Beegahs, which after deducting an area of 5 per cent for failure of sowings etc. should give an yield at the low rate of 3 seers per Beegah as adopted by the Agent of 215 Chests.

Para—3. According to the estimate formed by Mr. Peppe the cost of opening out this cultivation will be small. Possibly the appointment of an Additional Assistant in the department will be necessary. But this is a question which will be referred to the Agent as soon as the orders of the Government have been received in regard to the extent of the cultivation to be engaged this season. On this subject early orders are solicited.

Para—4. In connection with the above proposal a question suggests itself for consideration as to whether the introduction of opium cultivation in Chota Nagpore may not prove to be inimical to the interest of the owners of tea gardens who at present derive their labour chiefly from that division. It is quite possible the Board think, that when a remunerative source of labour is introduced into the division, the number of emigrants will be reduced, the natives of India being avowedly averse to leaving their homes. But the Board are of opinion that the consideration that the tea interests may possibly and indirectly suffer, affords no sufficient grounds for negating the introduction of cultivation which will be a source of positive benefit to that part of the country.

Para—5. From enquiries held after the late famine, it was clearly shown that in Behar the opium cultivators suffered less than any other class of people and there can be no question that the digging of wells, etc., for which advances are made by the Opium Department is a positive benefit to agriculture generally

and goes far to avert famine in years of drought. Apparently, for in seasons of scarcity, distress is more general in Chota Nagpore than in other parts of the country similarly situated, the system of agriculture in the division is very rude. Labour is plentiful, irrigation and capital alone are wanting to reap the full advantages from a naturally good soil and these would be supplied by the introduction of opium cultivation.

True copy.

Sd/ILLEGIBLE,

*Officiating Superintendent, B. of Rev. L. P.*

MEMO. NO. 2538.

Copy of the foregoing correspondence forwarded for the information and guidance of the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhoom.

CHOTANAGPORE,

*The 27th August /69.*

By order of the Commissioner,

Sd/ ILLEGIBLE.

*Personal Assistant Commissioner.*

VOLUME NO. XVII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHOOM, 1869-70.

No. 3023.

FROM

COLL. E. T. DALTON, C. S. I.,

COMMISSIONER OF CHOTA NAGPORE.

TO

LIEUTT. E. G. LILLINGSTON,

OFFICIATING DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF SINGHBHOOM,

*Dated Chotanagpur, the 26th October 1869.*

SIR,

Under Section 3 of the rules for the registration of deaths in the Lower Provinces, as there are no

**General.**

chowkidars in Singhbhoom, the Mundahs of villages should report the deaths weekly to the *Pir* accountant who will keep a register of them in the form prescribed and a copy of this register must be forwarded monthly to your office from whence it will be at once made over to the Medical Officer.

2. In Porahat the Anandpur and Kera Thakoors and the principal *Purdhans* of the Khalsa villages must be the registering officers. The head of the villages will be held responsible, over that information is only given to the Registering Office of the circle and the papers should be forwarded monthly as directed for the Colehan.

3. You can in this manner divide Porahat into circles. Anand-pore, Kera, Korai Kela (for which the Seraikella Rajah must Appoint a Registrar) Chuckerdhurpore of which the Sub-Inspector can be Registrar. Porahat, Dolaikella etc. with selected *Purdhans* as Registrars. They should send their papers to Headquarters through the Chuckerdhurpore thanah.

4. The Seraikella and Khursowan chiefs should make similar arrangements. The *Eecha*, *Doogni* and other Baboos should send returns weekly to their chief and he should be requested to forward them punctually on the last day of the month to the Medical Officer.

5. It is desirable that you personally consult the Rajah of Seraikella and Thakoor of Khursowan in regard to the circles into which, for registering purposes the Estates should be divided. I do not think there will be difficulty in finding a competent *Purdhan* for each circle.

6. Please indent for the required number of copies of registers in Form A in Hindee and Bengallee.

7. The area and population of all circles should be ascertained and given.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/ E. T. DALTON,

Commissioner of Chotanagpore.

VOLUME NO. XVII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHOOM, 1869-70.

Memorandum from W. S. Atkinson, Esqr., Director of Public Instruction,—(no. 16 dated Fort William, the 3rd January 1870).

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, with reference to his office no. 3595, dated 29th October, 1869 with an intimation that the Director sees no reason to object to the action of the local committee at Chaibassa in this matter.

From Srinath Datta, Officiating Deputy Inspector of Schools, Manbhoom and Singhbhoom, to the Officiating Inspector of Schools, Central Division, (no. 118, dated Purulea, the 20th December 1869).

SIR,

With reference to the question of admission of Kols above sixteen years of age into the Chaibassa Government model vernacular school, I have the honour to state for your information, that at a meeting of the local committee of public instruction held on the 30th of October, 1865, it was ruled that the age for



admission be limited to sixteen years, but the committee reserved to themselves the power of making exceptions in special cases.

The Chaibasa Government model vernacular school, formerly known as the Hindi department of the Zillah School, and which still forms a part of that institution, has all along been under the direct management of the committee. The rule limiting the age for admission to sixteen years was, and is still, considered by the committee as a salutary restriction, and was framed not with the view excluding any kols from the school, but of teaching them to commence education earlier. The power of making exceptions in special cases, which the committee reserved to themselves, they have always used in favor of adult Kols above sixteen years of age, whose circumstances they knew would enable them to attend the school regularly; only such among them as were poorer and who were often detained by business at home were excluded, but not from the school, from admission book only. They were allowed to attend the school, but are made to sit on separate forms apart from the classes, and the master and the *gurus* look after them as often as they find time to do so. It is not to be expected, however, that they shall be as well taught as those that properly belong to the school, but of this I am sure, that they are not neglected. The interest, the committee take in the education of the Kols will, I doubt not, induce them to take up the subject in their next meeting, and a copy of the proceedings will be forwarded to your office as soon as the matter is again considered by them.

From C. A. Kelly, Esq. Officiating Inspector of Schools, (no. 3307, dated Calcutta the 28th December 1869).

Copy forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, with reference to his no. 4527, dated 17th November. I regret the delay that occurred in consequence of the non-receipt of the Deputy Inspector's report on the subject. I am of opinion that the arrangements made by the committee as reported by the Deputy Inspector are judicious. It is certainly desirable that the Kols should be induced, if possible, to commence education at an earlier period than the age of sixteen, and I certainly consider the restriction of the committee, modified as is represented in certain cases, to be a judicious one.

No. 139.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division for information in continuation of endorsement no. 3594, dated 29th October 1869.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal,  
FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT,  
EDUCATION.

The 15th January, 1870.

W. H. RYLAND,  
Officiating Assistant Secretary to the  
Government of Bengal.

# SINGHBHOOM OLD RECORDS

## Volume XX—1869—1872

VOLUME NO. XX—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHOOM, 1869—72.

Annual Report of the Charitable dispensary at Chyebassa for the year 1869.

### *Out-patient Department.*

Hospital Statistics—	Admissions	Zymotic Diseases	..	1,377
	Admissions	Constitutional	..	1
	Admissions	Local	..	486
	Admissions	Injuries	..	58
Total				1,922

### Out of the number—

Recovered	..	1,689
Ceased to Attend	..	194
Died	..	8
Remaining	..	31
Total		1,922

Sickness— .. The prevailing diseases have been Ague, Remittent Fever, Ophthalmia, Rheumatism, Syphilitic diseases, Scabies, Bronchitis and Ulcers—

Mortality—	Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.
	Remittent Fever.	2	..	..
	Continued Fever.	1	Males	6
	Diarrhoea ..	3	Females	2
	Colic ..	1	..	..
	Poisoning ..	1	..	..
	Total ..	8	Total	8

Rates per cent of deaths to treated		.41
Average daily attendance	..	20.044
Total attendance of Males	..	1,323
Total attendance of Females	..	599
Total	..	1,922

Religion.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus	.. 694	264	958
Musalmans	.. 351	177	528
Coles	.. 278	158	436
Total	.. 1,323	599	1,922

*Inpatient Department.*

Hospital Statistics—	Admissions	Zymotic diseases	..	20
	Admissions	Constitutional diseases	..	1
	Admissions	Local diseases	..	10
	Admissions	Injuries	..	9
	Total	..	..	40

Out of the number—

Recovered	..	28
Ceased to attend	..	5
Died	..	6
Remaining	..	1
Total	..	40

Total treated as shown above—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	.. 22	12	34
Musulmans	.. 1	1	2
Coles	.. 4	..	4
Total	.. 27	13	40

Mortality—

Diseases.	No.	Sex.	No.
Dysentery ..	1	..	..
Diarrhoea ..	3	Males ..	5
Carcinoma ..	1	Female	1
Necrosis ..	1	..	..
Total ..	6	Total	6
Rates percent of deaths to treated			
Daily average number of sick ..			15
Aggregate of all diets supplied ..			3.956
Expended on account of the above diets			1,483
Rs. 95/10/6.			
Average diet of each diet Re. 1.			

VOLUME NO. XX—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHOOM, 1869—72.

No. T/8716.

CALCUTTA.

*The 31st March, 1870.*

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

To

CAPTAIN I. JOHNSTONE,

SPECIAL ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, TRIBUTARY MEHALS,  
KEONJHUR.

I beg to draw your particular attention to the irregular manner in which the sum of Rs. 4,486/13/6 was drawn by you from the Singhbhoom treasury on the 17th ultimo without any details being given in the voucher as to the number and cost of the elephant establishment and the nature of the contingencies incurred by you and to request that you will be good enough to furnish this office without delay with a fresh bill detailing in full the several items of expenditure which represent the above amount.

The Deputy Commissioner, Singhbhoom is not authorised to cash both establishment and contingent bills when not drawn in detail.

Sd. Hugh SANDEMAN,  
*Accountant-General, Bengal.*

## Memo. No. T 8716 (a)

Copy forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Singhbhoom for information and future guidance.

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

*Asstt. Accountant-General, Bengal.*

VOLUME NO. XX—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHOOM, 1869-72.

## No. 22.

FROM

J. J. WOOD ESQR., M. B.,  
SUPERINTENDENT OF VACCINATION, RANCHI CIRCLE,

TO

COL. E. T. DALTON, C. S. I.,  
COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE.

*Dorunda, the 23rd April, 1876.*

SIR,

With regard to your memo no. 324 of 15th February I have the honour to state that I am now in a position to give an opinion with regard to the employment of native inoculators as vaccinators referred to in the documents which accompanied your memo.

These men might be employed with advantage if their work could be properly superintended. To this end it would be necessary to have a competent native superintendent whose individual work would be to overlook the work of the vaccinators over a certain district, each vaccinator having given a portion of the country wherein to work. The number of vaccinators whose work one Superintendent could inspect would vary according to the extent of country over which they would be scattered.

How these Superintendents should be paid is a matter which might be arranged by the local authorities of the district when they would be employed. The vaccinators would be paid as the inoculators used to be, by fees for each person operated on, and they should each be supplied with a document to show that they had been instructed in vaccination and were authorised to practise the operation. One important point is the instruction of the inoculators in the act of vaccinating which could be effected at Civil stations under the Medical Officers or in connection with the Vaccine Department.

This plan would apply as well to the Tributary Mehals\* as to other parts [of the country and I would suggest that the Rajahs of Sirgooja and Jashpore be asked to send some intelligent men, say four or six to Ranchee that they may be instructed in vaccinating.

I have & etc.,

Sd. J. J. WOOD, M. B.

*Superintendent of Vaccination, Ranchee Circle.*

Memo. no. 1119.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhoom who is requested to state if he can make arrangement for the pay of Supervisor as proposed by Dr. Wood and also to report if the Brahmin Inoculators would subscribe to provide a proper supervision and registration of their work.

By his most obedient servant,

Commissioner's office, Chotanagore  
*The 25th April 1870.*

Sd. ILLEGIBLE.

*Commissioner of Chotanagpur.*

VOLUME NO. XX—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHOOM, 1869—72.

No. 32.

FROM

THE CIVIL SURGEON,  
CHYEBASSA,

TO

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHOOM,

*Dated Chyebassa, 26th April, 1870.*

SIR,

With reference to your memo. no. 48 of the 18th instant on the subject of training native women as midwives I have the honour to state that very great obstacles exist for introducing the scheme in the dispensary of this station.

1. As regards expense, Dr. Murray advances two modes for paying the woman a stipend of Rs. 5 per month either from the funds of the dispensary when this is in sufficiently flourishing state, or a dresser or a shop coolie might be dispensed with seeing that native medical pupils paid by Government are now attached to dispensaries. The Chyebassa dispensary is however, entirely su-

ported by Government and has no funds. The establishment consists of a dresser or a *mehtar* and there are no medical pupils. These Rs. 5 per month must be an extra cost to Government. Again the subsistence allowance of 2 as. a day to a pregnant woman resorting to the hospital for delivery must also be borne by Government.

2. Want of accomodation—The present dispensary building is already too small for its present purposes and an extra room must therefore be built for a lying in ward. This too must be at Government cost.

3. Inducing pregnant women to resort to hospital for delivery. This will be the greatest difficulty, for I am sure even the 2 as. a day will not induce even the poorest woman to come to the hospital for delivery and I am afraid that one case in a year will with difficulty be found to afford practical instruction to the midwife.

4. Obtaining eligible pupils—I dare say many women of the poorer class would be glad to be entertained as midwives on Rs. 5 per month, but I do not think a single woman could be found in this place so intelligent as to benefit by even the practical instructions given to her, as to her receiving theoretical instruction from books in the Vernacular will be not of the question.



I have & etc.,  
Sd. S. J. MANOOK,  
*Civil Surgeon, Chyebassa.*

VOLUME NO. XX—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHOOM, 1869—72.

### No. 8.

FROM

I. H. REILLY, Esqr.,  
ON SPECIAL DUTY.

TO

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF SINGHBHOOM.

*Dated Purulia, the 27th September, 1871.*

SIR,

Under resolution of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal dated the 11th August, 1871 I have been deputed to collect coolies for the Lushai expedition. His Honor requests that Dhagnars (including Santhals-Coles and other wild tribes from the Santhal and Chotanagpore country) and any tribes that are accustomed

to hill and jungle work and physically able to carry loads, may be enlisted, and also that in recruiting for coolies I should communicate with the District Officers.

I beg to bring to your notice that the Police from Singhbhoom report that about four hundred men are willing to enlist as coolies—but that the zamindars of Sarikolah-Khoorsawah-Dongee and Backshai are interfering and preventing the men from enlisting. I beg, therefore, you will do me the favour to send *Purwannas* to the zamindars to assist in enlisting the coolies. I have deputed a *Munshi* to Burrabhoom on this duty.

I enclose a copy of the rules prepared by the Committee appointed by the Government showing the terms in which the men will be engaged. The terms it will be seen are liberal, and it is expected, the men will be back in their homes in six or seven months.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. I. H. REILY,

*On Special Duty.*

P. S. I can remit money to you if you will kindly engage the men and send them to Purulia. The Government now want 1,000 or 2,000 men.

VOLUME NO. XX—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHOOM, 1869—72.

No. 24.

To

DR. W. H. HAYES, ESQR.,

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF SINGHBHOOM.

*Chyebassa, the 14th December, 1871.*

SIR,

With reference to your memo no. 623 of the 24th ultimo regarding the proposal of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for placing all higher schools in outlying towns under Municipal Local Committee I have the honour to report that as there are no such subdivisional towns with Municipal Committees in this district and as the people of the interior are not sufficiently advanced to form local committees and take upon themselves the management of schools, I would recommend the placing of all Government schools of this district of whatever grade under the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Chaibassa. The doubts entertained and



alluded to in para 7 of the resolution accompanying your memo of the Central Committees' ability to take close personal interest in or supervise efficiently the control of schools in outlying towns may be true as regards other districts. But in Singhbhoom where the District Officer is both President and Secretary of the Central Committee and who has opportunities of daily coming into communication with people from almost every part of his jurisdiction who have every access to him any mismanagement that might occur in the working of a *mufassil* school will instantly be brought to his notice and timely checked. The only inconvenience that might arise from this arrangement is an addition of work into the hands of the Secretary who is already burdened with too much work of a more important kind. But this might in some degree be obviated by making the Headmaster of the Zillah School as Secretary to the Committee for all schools in the interior. The foundation of future subdivisional Educational Committees as desired by His Honor might be laid by gradually associating the most intelligent and respectable gentlemen in the *mofassil* with the Central Committee at Chaibassa.

I have the honour to be  
Sir,  
Sd. S. P. GANGOOLY,  
*Head Master, Chaibassa School.*

VOLUME NO. XX—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHOOM, 1869—72.

No. 430.

FROM

H. WOODROW, Esqr., M. A.,  
INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CENTRAL DIVISION.

TO

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF SINGHBHOOM,

*Calcutta dated 10th May, 1872.*

*Refers to your letter no. 86 dated 22nd April, 1872.*

SIR

From my inspection of the Ghatsilla School I am of opinion that the Head Master is perfectly able to carry on the education of the young Rajas for some years to come and that the young Rajas may with advantage stay at Ghatsilla. The Ranis should, however, have been warned that adequate progress in reading, writing and arithmetic must be made especially as regards the younger brother who is very backward in his studies. Both of

them ought to ride ponies without servants to hold the bridles and both ought to be able to swim at least 10 years before next November.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. H. WOODROW.

*Inspector of Schools.*

VOLUME NO. XX—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHOOM, 1869—72.

No. 365.

To

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHOOM.

*Dated Chaibassa, the 22nd June, 1872.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter no. 297 dated 21st June, 1872 I have the honour to state that the prisoners now working on the roads could be employed in raising the camp round the Jail garden. The employment of these prisoners on the roads is certainly more suitable both for the good of the station and in finding extra work for prisoners since sufficient number of prisoners could be found for intramural work, but as the Inspector General of Jails objects to prisoners being employed extramurally, I have only to carry out his orders and find intramural work for them.

I have, etc.,

Sd. S. J. MANOOK.

*Officer Incharge of Jail.*

VOLUME NO. XX—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHOOM, 1869—72.

No. 630/1872.

To

THE OFFICER INCHARGE OF THE CHAIBASSA JAIL.

*Alipore, the 19th June, 1872.*

SIR,

I have the honour again to impress upon you that the extramural employment of prisoners is discouraged by the Government

and to request that you will either abolish it or reduce it within the narrowest limits possible.

2. If you still consider extramural employment necessary, be good enough to report the circumstances and the nature of the work and obtain special sanction for each particular work.

3. No prisoners can be allowed upon extramural work except prisoners of good character sentenced for more than a year, who have passed one-fourth of their time in Jail and I have to request that this rule may be most strictly attended to.

I have the honour to be  
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. W. L. HEELEY.

*Inspector-General of Jails, L. P.*

Memo. no. 370.

Copy forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum in continuation of this office letters no. 363 and 365 dated the 19th and the 22nd June, 1872 respectively with a request that he will kindly inform the undersigned if the prisoners working on the roads should continue to be so employed in order that a report may be submitted to the Inspector-General for the extramural employment of such prisoners.

By his most obedient servant,

*Dated, Chaibasa Jail,*

*The 26th June, 1872.*

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

*Officer incharge of the Singhbhum Jail.*

VOLUME NO. XX—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHOOM, 1869—72.

*Report on the climate of Singhbhoom District.*

The climate is a dry one owing to Singhbhoom being well inland (Captain Depree thus well expresses) and between the months of February and June the weather is hot, sultry and the soil becomes exceedingly hard and parched. A west hot wind generally prevails during the month of April driving away any vapour that may have remained from the morning fall of dew and the bright unclouded sky intensifying the heat of the rays of the sun falling on a soil naturally porous and non-retentive of moisture increases many fold the sensation of heat that is in itself almost unendurable. Yet this hot wind is far preferable to the almost calm weather that succeeds during the following month of May when *tatties* become useless yet the heat of the day remains undiminished.

During the night also this dry heat of the day is never or seldom modified by any easterly or south-easterly wind as is often the case in other parts of Bengal. The distance from Chaibassa to the nearest point of the coast, near Balasore is 120 miles as the crow flies and as the country has rather more than the head of the Bay of Bengal, a sea breeze could only come from the south east and the hills lying in this course doubtless deprive it of all its vapour.

The thermometer during these months ranges from  $82^{\circ}$  to  $97^{\circ}$  in the shade and the average rainfall for the last four years during these months has been 0.68 and 1.95 inches respectively.

The rains set in by about the middle of June and continue till about the end of September. The rainfall is not high. Captain Depree holds it at 45 inches but this is too low an estimate and I consider 53 inches as nearer the average.

The rains are ushered in by violent squalls and north westerly, gales, at first without rain but recurring daily for 4 or 5 days at least bring a heavy and most refreshing shower.

By about the middle of November the weather begins to become cool and December and January are the cold months. But the cold is (not intense but only) mild. Towards the south and south-west of the district, the weather during these months is said to be much colder and frost may be seen in the valleys on objects favourable to radiation. The temperature in the cold weather ranges between  $65^{\circ}$  and  $75^{\circ}$ . Fogs are almost unknown except once in the way when the weather becomes cloudy and a thick mist like fog appears and lasts but for a short time giving place again to clear sun—shiny weather.

That the district of Singhbhoom is unhealthy cannot be denied as where miles of low shrubby and in many parts thick almost impenetrable jungle of large timber trees exists the atmosphere becomes stagnant and ventilation impeded, yet the absence of low marshy swampy ground and the elevation of the surface of the district some hundreds of feet above the level of the sea tend to neutralize partly its unhealthiness.

Fevers are endemic and exist all the year round mitigated or increased according to atmospheric changes. In some years a sudden increase takes place in the cold weather immediately after the rains and sometimes in the hot dry season of the year. Epidemic of cholera and small-pox visit the district and increase the mortality but otherwise the rate of mortality is low. The dry climate of the district tends, I believe towards the absence of chest diseases and affections which are of extremely rare occurrence and such a disease as Phthisis is seldom seen. This dry climate is also very beneficial in chronic chest disease as for instance that of chronic cough or bronchitis. The hot weather is too hot and enervating to be beneficial to weak states of health induced by nervous or those disease caused by poverty of blood in which a cold

bracing dry weather is necessary (and unfortunately the cold weather is of short a duration here to prove beneficial in those cases).

Sd. ILLEGIBLE.

*Chaibassa, the 16th June, 1871.*

VOLUME NO. XX—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHOOM, 1869—72.

No. 107.

FROM

Dr. S. J. MANOOK,  
CIVIL SURGEON, CHAIBASSA,

TO

Dr. W. H. HAYES,  
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF SINGHBHOOM.

*Dated Chaibassa, the 14th November, 1872.*

SIR,

With reference to your memo. no. 698 of yesterday's date forwarding Government of Bengal letter no. 3623 of the 21st ultimo. I have the honour to report with reference to the areas specially selected for the registration of deaths—

2. The areas already selected for the purpose are:—

- (1) Chaibassa town.
- (2) Ghatsilla comprising tract within the area of Ghatsilla thana.
- (3) Choraipir circle.

3. Chaibassa town consists of a very small area with a population of only 3123 souls—but as in para. 3 of the Bengal Government letter it is ordered that “the town areas already selected may be accepted” no change need therefore be made. In this area the town police is already the agency employed for collecting mortuary returns.

4. Ghatsilla is the larger of the two rural areas selected. It contains a population of 12036 souls. This is an area of fair proportions and no change should be made in its content. In this area the village chowkidars seem to be the agency for reporting deaths at the thanah. As directed in paragraph—5 of the Bengal Government letter the chowkidars should be paid a small allowance and a special constable would have to be attached to the thanah.

5. The Choraipir circle has been purposely selected to show the mortality in a given tract of the Colehan. Its population is 7031 souls. This population is intermediate between that of the town

and Ghatsilla areas and the area is I consider well chosen. In this area the *Pir Mohurirs* or accountants are the agency employed for collecting mortuary returns. To these men as to the chowkidars a small allowance should be given.

6. As the above special areas have been in working order for some months and are well selected and the agency above mentioned bring that which only could be employed, I would not recommend any change either in the areas or in the agency to be employed. If some remuneration be allowed to the Chowkidars in Ghatsilla and *Pir Mohurirs* in Colehan, especially to the latter, they would take better care in reporting deaths and as directed in paragraphs 5 and 6 if two special clerks, one for Ghatsilla and another for Chai-bassa and Choroi Circle were employed, the mortuary returns for the special areas would be reliable.

7. The population of the selected areas is taken as shewn in the mortuary returns and not from the last Census returns, the new Census returns may shew differences in the figures given above.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

*Civil Surgeon.*



नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

# SINGHBHUM OLD RECORDS

## Volume XXIII—1871

VOLUME NO. XXIII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1871.

No. 153.

FROM

COLONEL E. T. DALTON, C. S. I.,  
COMMISSIONER OF CHOTA NAGPORE,

TO

W. H. HAYES, Esq.,  
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF SINGHBHUM.

*Dated Camp Khulkoorbahal, the 2nd February 1871.*

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter no. 750 of the 25th ultimo and learn with regret that you  
**Revenue.** find the rice crop has been so short in a large portion of Dhulbhoom.

**Famine.**

2. I sanction the construction of a new residence for the zemindar at an expense not exceeding 6,000 rupees to the transfer of the available balance of the allotment for roads in your district for bridges on the Midnapore road and relief works. If you mean relief work other than work on the Midnapore road, please detail its nature.

3. I have applied to Government for the grant required for Police-Station at Kokpara the District Superintendent should send a specification of the proposed work to the Inspector-General of Police explaining the circumstances under which he does so.

4. If there is any deficiency in the stock of grain in the zemindar's granaries you will be so good as to take immediate measures to replenish the store. The Chaibassa quotations are still very low.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

No. 1918.

FROM

COL. E.T. DALTON, C. S. I.,

COMMISSIONER OF THE CHOTANAGPORE DIVISION,

To

RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

*Dated Chotanagpore, the 31st July, 1871.*

SIR,

In my education report for the year 1869—70 I gave a brief survey of progress of education in Chotanagpore almost from the first institution of schools in the Province. The changes that have occurred during the year now under review are few and unimportant, but will be seen by comparing the particulars of schools in existence. During 1870-71 with the similar statement under paragraph 5 of my letter above referred to.

2. The schools now in existence are—

## LOHARDAGGAH DISTRICT.

	No. of pupils.
Government English and Vernacular School, Ranchi	112
Government English and Vernacular Aided School, Palamow.	39
Aided Vernacular School, Ranchi .. ..	64
Night School, Private, English and Vernacular	37
Three Government Model Schools, Vernacular ..	163
22 Village Schools in connection with the S. P. G. Mission (12 aided, 10 unaided).	352

## MISSION SCHOOLS OF RANCHEE.

Lutheran Mission Boarding School	{ Boys	..	110
	{ Girls	..	60
S. P. G. Mission Boarding School	{ Boys	..	106
	{ Girls	..	54
S. P. G. Mission day School boys and girls	..	..	45
Lutheran Mission School at Burjur- jee (unaided).	{ Boys	..	45
	{ Girls	..	30

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1,217

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## HAZAREEBAUGH DISTRICT.

	No. of pupils.
English and Vernacular School, Hazareebaugh ..	55
Three aided schools .. ..	155
One private free school, English and Vernacular at Echak, the headquarters of the Ramghur Zemindar.	104
Four Model Schools .. ..	188
Mission Schools, S. P. G. .. { Boys ..	23
.. { Girls ..	15
	<hr/> 540 <hr/>

## MANBHOOM DISTRICT.

1. English and Vernacular School, Purulia ..	80
2. One aided Vernacular School, Purulia ..	64
3. Higher Class Aided School, Pandra ..	58
4. Two Aided Schools Middle Class Vernacular ..	71
5. Seven Aided Schools , Lower Class Vernacular ..	199
6. Nine Aided Anglo Vernacular Schools ..	407
7. Three Model Schools, ..	138
8. Four Mission Schools, Lutheran { Boys 98 } ..	162
.. { Girls 64 }	
	<hr/> 1,179 <hr/>

## SINGHBHOOM DISTRICT.

	No. of pupils.
English School, Chaibassa .. ..	87
Vernacular School, Model .. ..	209
One Model School at Juggernathpore, Kolhan ..	52
Aided English and Vernacular School, Dhalbhoom ..	42
2 Model Schools, Seraikella and Khursawan ..	81
3 Lower Class Aided Vernacular Schools ..	213
Two Lutheran Mission Schools { Boys 56 } ..	91
.. { Girls 35 }	
Two S. P. G. Mission Schools { Boys 34 } ..	54
.. { Girls 20 }	
	<hr/> 829 <hr/>
Grand Total ..	<hr/> 3,765 <hr/>

The grand total shows an advance of 263 on the number exhibited in last years report, the increase being chiefly in the Singhbhum district where I believe education will make rapid strides if it be not checked by withdrawal of grants or other change of policy.

3. I proceed now to notice the reports on education received from the different districts.

4. *Loharduggah*.—The Zillah School at Ranehee has fallen off in numbers, 112 compared with 147 during the preceding year but this is caused by the opening of Vernacular schools with very low or nominal fees, and the establishment of a free night school by Baboo Mahesh Chander Sen, the Head Master of the Government School, and other native gentlemen residents at the station. I consider too that the overcrowding of the small building used as the Government School house was not without its effects in diminishing numbers for though we have had money subscribed for the construction of a commodious school house for the last six years, and there has been a vast deal of correspondence on the subject the progress made in building it by the Department of Public Works is most discouraging.

See paragraph 8 of my last year's report and paragraph 2 of the resolution upon it.

5. When, after an absence of nearly three months, I returned last February from a tour in the Tributary Mehals, I was gratified to find that the walls of the new building had at length risen some height above the plinth, but the Executive Engineer coming afterwards to inspect the work and finding that it was bad, pulled down a good deal of it, and stopped progress till better bricks could be made and it is only since the commencement of the month that the masons have been at work again.

6. The attendance of the pupils is represented as 93 during the year, which is very much above the general proportionate average of the district but the pupils are for the most part the children of town residents, who have not the same excuses for absence that are advanced when they are of the agricultural class. Koles and Oraons are on the free list of this school, but not more than six are now on the rolls. This school, last year, sent up three boys for the entrance examination, all of whom succeeded.

7. The Model schools in the interior of the district are getting on very well. One boy from the Birnoter school established in 1869 obtained a vernacular scholarship tenable for one year, but he could not be induced to avail himself of the opportunity of joining the English school at Ranehee. The Palamow school has somewhat fallen off but I hope this is only temporary, the average attendance has considerably improved which I believe to be owing

to many of the scholars having provided themselves with residences at the station. The majority of the boys are the children of the native

1. **Bhaya Bhugwan Deo.** landed gentry of Palamow, who take
2. **Thakur Jaggernath Dyal.** a warm interest in the school, and support it liberally. They contributed largely
3. **Baboo Durgabuksh Singh.** to the fund for the construction of the school house, which is a handsome and commodious building and they pay half
4. **Deonarain Singh.** the salaries of the teachers. The names
5. **Thakur Harryhar Churn** of the gentlemen shown in the margin are prominently noticed as earnest in the cause. Mr. Forbes, in charge of the subdivision who pays great attention to the school, gives a very good report of the progress of the pupils.

8. The Night school at Ranchee is an experiment which appears at present successful. The promoters deserve credit for starting it. The future of the institution will depend on their perseverance.

9. From the list of schools given above, it will be seen that two-thirds of the total number of lads under school teaching are pupils of the Mission institutions. The boarding schools of both Missions are admirably conducted, and the constant stream of children of the predominant cultivating class, boys and girls flowing through them, coming from the village in the wildest state to return with some learning and habits of order and cleanliness, must have in time a powerfully civilizing influence on the rudest of the inhabitants of Chota Nagpore, and in truth in the matter of education, I do not now see any method of teaching the Munda and Oraon stock who form more than half of the entire population of the Loharduggah district except through the agency of the Missionaries. It is true that many Mundas and a few Oraons are above the condition of the laboring classes, but the mass of the people consider education as unsuitable to their condition as raiment of purple and fine linen.

10. Under orders of Government no. 2796 of the 25th June 1863, I am authorized to expend yearly Rs. 600 in aid of village schools established by the Mission, the conditions being that from this amount half the salary of any teacher may be paid, provided the villagers pay the other half. The amount paid on this account for the year 1870-71 was Rs. 420, and as there was a balance of Rs. 180, I have given authority to the Mission to expend Rs. 150 in the purchase of secular school books.

11. The educational staff of these village schools is improving but it is still admittedly inadequate. In the Mission report for

the year it is said that for their efficient working two things are necessary.

1st. To supply them with better teachers.

2nd. To have an inspector who would frequently visit the schools and keep the teachers up to their work.

It is hoped that the Ranchee S. P. G. Mission School will in time supply both these wants.

12. The Boarding schools of the S. P. G. Mission receive a grant in aid from the Government amounting to Rs. 50-8-0 per mensem.

13. The Lutheran Mission have as yet no village schools to which under the conditions above specified half stipends of masters could be given from the grant at my disposal, but they are in hopes of being soon able to establish such schools.

14. In paragraph 16 of my report of last year I pointed out that for their Boarding schools they were as much entitled to a grant-in-aid as were the other Missionaries, and Mr. Moodrow the Inspector of the Circle, after visiting the Mission institutions fully endorsed my opinion. I trust our joint recommendation will receive the favourable consideration of Government. I append copy of a report on their system of education drawn up by the Revd. Carl Haeblerlin which I am sure will prove interesting to His Honour the Lieut. Governor. It will be observed that in the hopes of receiving a grant-in-aid a second training class has been established.

15. *Hazareebaugh*.—The number on the rolls of the Zillah schools has slightly diminished, but the average attendance is steady at 48 or 49, and Colonel Baddam believes that to be about the number of fee-paying pupils that may always be counted on. The school again sent up scholars for the entrance examination one of whom was successful.

16. There is a very satisfactory increase in the numbers attending the aided schools in Dhunwar and Khurruckdeah. The school at the new subdivisions of Pachumba, though liberally supported by the Kurhurbaree zemindars has not yet made a good start, but the opening of the collieries in that neighbourhood and influx to the Pachumba station will, it is hoped in due time, fill the school.

17. The model schools in the aggregate show improvement though Chittarpore, the largest of them, suffered a great loss in the death of the very able headmaster who started it and of Golam Russool the head of the village, who energetically and liberally supported it.

18. The Echak school, paid from the Ramghur Estate educates upto the entrance course, and of two scholars who competed last year for scholarships, one was successful. The number on the roll at the end of the year was 104, and the average daily attendance 75.

19. *Maunbhoom*.—The Purulia Zillah school has somewhat fallen off in numbers, 80 in the year under report to 87 in the preceding year. The only explanation given for this is that seven scholars who had prepared for the entrance examination simultaneously left the school but we should have recruits at least sufficient to supply the annually recurring withdrawals.

20. The school, however, keeps up its reputation. The remarks recorded by officers who visited during the year under review are all satisfactory. There was nothing to regret except the old complaint, that it fails to attract the children of the respectable inhabitants of the district. The excuse of small proprietors and farmers, is, that they cannot afford to maintain their children at Purulia and pay what they consider the high schooling fees, and for the higher and wealthier classes the school is not sufficiently exclusive.

21. The Vernacular school at Purulia continues to be well supported. The distinguishing feature of the Maunbhoom educational statistics, as compared with the other districts, is the large number of aided Anglo-vernacular schools which have sprung up and are generally fairly supported. The present Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that there is a redundancy of such schools, but if Bengali gentlemen are more inclined to spend their money on Anglo-vernacular schools than on Simple vernacular institutions, I do not see why they should be discouraged. Bengali youths have a capacity for the acquisition of knowledge which is not satisfied by such instruction as can be imported in their own language. I do not know that these schools would survive the withdrawal of Government aid, but a few of them started into existence and maintained themselves for some time without aid, and it was singular fact that we had quite failed in establishing any kind of vernacular school in one or two places where these Anglo-vernacular schools are now flourishing.

22. The late Deputy Commissioner Mr. Clay visited and left remarks on several of the schools in the interior of his district.

23. Ranee Hingun Koomari has established, at Pandra a higher class aided school with 64 pupils. Mr. Clay pronounced himself well satisfied with the result of his inspection and highly commends on the liberality and public spirit of Ranee Hingun Koomari.

24. The Jhurriah aided Anglo-vernacular school was founded, and is mainly supported by Baboo Rashbehari Lall Singh (commonly called Rajah) ; his subscription being Rs. 40, whilst the Government grant is Rs. 26 per mensem. The boys at their examination by Mr. Clay are said to have done fairly. The inspection of the Govindpore Anglo-vernacular school was also satisfactory, all the boys (38) on the roll were present.

25. The Chatna school of the same class has 67 pupils and it sent up four to the last scholarship examination all of whom

passed. Baboo Krishna Mohan Mukhopadhyaya, Moonsiff of Chatna, takes an intelligent interest in the school. The Rajgram school sent up three candidates for competition for scholarships, and all passed. Maunbazaar school was originally established by the zamindar, mainly for the sake of getting education for his own children. It has been less successful than the other schools owing, according to the Deputy Inspector, to a bad selection of teachers.

26. The school at Rughoonathpore, a large town than the others mentioned, with a considerable trading population is not successful, and it is very singular that throughout the province we find that the traders are of all people the most averse to the establishment of schools, a knowledge of book-keeping according to their method, is all that the best of them seem desirous of imparting to their children, and many appeared quite apathetic on the subject. The Deputy Inspector considers that with the exception of Rughoonathpore, all the Anglo-vernacular aided schools in Maunbhoom are progressing fairly.

27. The attendance in the Middle and lower vernacular and Model schools in Maunbhoom appears to have fallen off during the year under review. The only reason that I find assigned for this is poverty of the people to send their children to them, and their consequent inability to pay for books. The Deputy Inspector notices; with truth, that it is common for the village children in Maunbhoom to beg pice to buy books, and if they can obtain what they crave, the money is not misappropriated by the purchase of lollipops and marbles.

28. I have a report from the Revd. H. Onasch of the G. E. L. Mission, on the schools under his superintendence in Maunbhoom, a copy of which I beg to submit. An interesting feature in the report is the fact that a native girl has been sent to Germany to be thoroughly instructed in the duties of a deaconess at one of the best schools. When I last year inspected the Purulia Mission schools, I found that a moiety of the pupils were taught or practised some trade during a part of the day; but Mr. Onasch says nothing about this in his report, and I do not know if the system still continues and there is a scheme on foot for starting a school of his kind at Ranchee.

29. In paragraph 9 of Mr. Onasch's letter (appended) a proposition is made for the establishment, in Maunbhoom, of a Model school, which comes up to me with the recommendations of the present and late Deputy Commissioner, and of the Inspector of schools. It is that a training school for the instruction of masters for the village schools should be established at which promising lads, selected from the villages where it is desirable to set up schools should receive instruction and when qualified sent back each to be master of a school in his own village. I do not doubt that the masters so selected would be more acceptable to

the people than the aliens or strangers now appointed, who are often above giving instruction to the lower classes of the people.

30. *Singbhoom*.—On the 3rd January last I had the satisfaction of presiding at an open air meeting held during the Chyebassa fair, to distribute prize to pupil of the Government English and Model vernacular school in the presence of all the Singbhoom chiefs and landed gentry and respectable inhabitants, and many thousands of the people.

31. The prize holders alone would have formed a respectable school. The actual number of pupils present were, of the English school 81, of whom 20 were Singbhoom Koles or Hos and 2 Santhals, of the vernacular school upwards of 200, of whom 147 were Hos, amongst the prize holders were five young gentlemen of the family of the Rajpoot Chiefs and many Hos. The number on the rolls of this school at the close of the year was—English department 87, Hindi 209 to 76 and 204 in the preceding year, but it appeared to me that want of accommodation alone prevented a further increase. Another vernacular school opened at Juggernathpore in the Burpeer (renowned in Singbhoom annals for the lawlessness and pugnacity of its inhabitants) has 52 pupils and two other schools, established by *Mankis*, Sibū of Purneah and the Gulkara Manki, have 80, pupils. These are unaided.

32. Since my visit the school building has been enlarged to provide for increasing numbers. The Deputy Commissioner notes with satisfaction that the institution enjoys a preference over the Missionary schools notwithstanding the schooling fee levied. The Head Master of the Chyebassa school, Baboo Saroda Persad Gungopadhyā, who is also Secretary to the aided and Model schools, is a very superior person.

33. The aided schools in Porahaut, referred to in paragraph 34 of my report for last year are progressing very satisfactorily. I visited all of them in January last, and found 140 present out of 176 on the rolls, all boys of the cultivating classes. The schools were mainly promoted by heads of villages of the "Mathurabasi Gowala caste" but the majority of the pupils were Koles and Gonds.

34. A Middle class English and vernacular school is maintained in Dhalbhoom, chiefly supported from the Estate now under the Court of Wards. It has 42 pupils.

35. The Deputy Commissioner estimates that in Government Mission schools and *Guru pathshalas*, of which no returns are received, there are now 1,439 children receiving education in Singbhoom, and that rather more than half the total charge of schools is paid by private persons. This is great progress when we take into consideration that a few years ago we paid Kōle boys for attending the Government school, but with the field we have to work on in Singbhoom and looking to what has been done

elsewhere, especially by Captain Jonstene in Keonjhur, I hope the enterprising Deputy Commissioner, Doctor Hayes whose influence in his district is considerable, will soon show still greater progress.

(True Copy)

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

*Head Clerk to the Commissioner.*

VOLUME NO. XXIII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGBBHUM, 1871.

Extract from a letter from the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal no. 2105, dated Chotanagpore, the 18th August, 1871.

7. With regard to the employment of the Kunkis in the southern border of the Lohurdugga district viz. in *Pergunnahs* Tamar and Terai, I had previous to the receipt of the correspondence now before me reported to Government on the severe depredations committed by wild elephants on that part of the country and I have now the honor to submit copy of a letter no. 65 of the 7th instant just received from Lieutenant Hunter whom (as reported in my letter no. 1832 of the 24th July, 1871) I requested to make a reconnaissance of the country and ascertain the advantages it offered for Khedda operations.

8. Lieutenant Hunter's report is cautious and fair. He mistrusts the native accounts as to the number of wild elephants in that part of the country but at the same time shews there are numbers sufficient to do an incredible amount of damage to the villagers whose cultivation spreads from the foot of the hills and runs up into the valleys and if their depredations are not checked it is probable that they will lay waste one of the most beautiful and richest portions of the Chotanagpore plateau.

9. Lieutenant Hunter also points out that by driving away the wild elephants from their present location where they have no very great expanse or jungle to roam in, they will in all probability react to the extensive hill forest wastes in Mohurbhunj reforming into herds against which it will be profitable to operate and they will be driven from their present dangerous propinquity to flourishing villages to a tract where there is comparatively little that they can injure.

10. In short if wild elephants are to be left unmolested it should not be in such a position as that they have now taken up and I think the batch of Kunkis now in the province might with advantage be employed next season against the Tamar and Terai herds in the first instance and subsequently against the herd, which is preying on villages of the Borabhum *Pergunnah* in Maunbhoom district (referred to in para 7 of Lieutenant Hunter's letter) and have already caused one village there to be abandoned.



## VOLUME NO. XXIII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1871.

From John Beams, Esq., Collector of Balasore, to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division (no. 382, dated the 30th August, 1871).

I have the honor to report that on the occasion of the Assistant Collector of Bhuddruck's visiting, in his cold weather tour, the western portion of his subdivision, *Pergunnahs* Sosoh, Amboh, & c., the ryots complained to him of the illegal exactions of their zamindars. The petition made by the ryots was forwarded to me, and in accordance with your demi-official instructions, I directed the Assistant Collector to make strict enquiry into the truth of the allegations contained in it.

2. When the news of this order spread in the subdivision, numerous other ryots also came forward to complain of their respective zamindars, and the investigations became very lengthy, and occupied much time.

3. In June the Assistant Collector submitted a report, copy of which I have the honor to forward together with a very careful abstract of oral evidence taken by him, and a mass of documentary evidence, in the shape of receipts and written orders of the various zamindars, the whole constituting a body of proof of the most complete and convincing character.

4. On receipt of this report and its enclosures, I sent for the zamindars who were accused, and called upon them for their replies.

5. Abstracts of the evidence and replies (translated into English) are herewith forwarded but for convenience of reference I will now state the result of the enquiries made.

6. The Zamindars complained against are—

- (1) Raja Khilwan Singh, zamindar of Radhanagore, *Pergunnah* Sosoh.
- (2) Nursing Churn Singh, of Poorsoondah, *Pergunnah* Sosoh.
- (3) Gopeebulhub Roy, Mohashoy of Laho, *Pergunnah* Sosoh.
- (4) Juggernath Persad Doss, of Raipore, *Prrgunnah* Sosoh.
- (5) Pudum Churn Mahanty, of Kotsira, *Pergunnah* Sosoh.
- (6) Rusick Saho, of Thaila, *Pergunnah* Sosoh.
- (7) Bhagiruth Pandah, of Patoolee, *Pergunnah*, Sosoh.
- (8) Nisakur Pundah, of Sursada, *Pergunnah* Sosoh.
- (9) Bulkisto Mungraj, of *Pergunnah* Kl Amboh.

7. It has been proved that these zemindars take from their ryots, in addition to the *Jumma* to which they are lawfully entitled under the settlement, the following cesses, *abwabs*, or illegal exactions—

1st. Regular exaction taken every year—

- (1) *Dak Khurcha*.—*i. e.* zemindarce dak fees, under Act VIII of 1862 (B. C.).
- (2) *Tar khurcha*.—A rate to pay for telegraph expenses.
- (3) *Iskool khurcha*.—to cover the zemindars' subscriptions to the Government school at Bhuddruck.
- (4) *Tikkus*.—Income-tax.
- (5) *Sunnia salami*.—Present paid at annual audit of accounts.
- (6) *Tahrir khurcha*.—Present to the mohurir who writes on the receipts.
- (7) *Baburta rusoom*.—Present to the zemindar's head agent or baburta (in Bengal called dewan).
- (8) *Busunt punchami*.—Present at the festival so called.
- (9) *Salami*.—Annual present to zemindar for renewal of leases by tenants-at-will.
- (10) *Khurra punnee*.—Present to inferior *mohurir* for issue of receipts.
- (11) *Digwar khurcha*.—Present to zemindar for keeping up an establishment for collecting rents.

2nd. Casual exactions on special occasions—

- (1) *Russud khurcha*.—A general levy for supplies to camp of Magistrate or Assistant Magistrate when he visits the estate.
- (2) *Rahdari khurcha*.—Levy for costs of supplies given to regiments marching through the district.
- (3) *Gust khurcha*.—Levy for supplies to the zemindar when he visits any part of his estate.
- (4) *Baruni asnan*.—Sum raised when zemindar goes to bathe at the festival at Jajipore.
- (5) *Mundir*.—Cost of building a temple.
- (6) *Bibha rusoom*.—Fees when a ryots' son or daughter is married.
- (7) *Jummahessee*.—Additions made to the ryot's *Jumma* whenever the zemindar is in want of money.
- (8) *Ghorah khurcha*.—Cost of feeding zemindar's horses.
- (9) *Poorsutum khurcha*.—Money collected to defray expenses when zemindar goes on pilgrimage to Pooree.

- (10) *Magna*.—A sum exacted over and above the rent at irregular times to meet any sudden demand on the zemindar.
- (11) *Hatti khurcha*.—Cost of keeping the zemindar's elephants.
- (12) *Kanongo khurcha*.—A sum levied whenever the Canongo serves a notice on the zemindar, ostensibly to fee that officer, but frequently gets no further than the zemindar's pocket.
- (13) *Ameen khurcha*.—Sum levied whenever any *Ameen* is sent to make a local investigation or to measure land in *butwarrah* case. Some zemindars send an ameen of their own every year to measure the ryot's holdings.
- (14) *Hakim khurcha*.—Sum levied when the police visit the Estate, or when the zemindar goes his rounds, in which latter case it seems indential with "*Gust kurcha*."
- (15) *Mukuddum khurcha*.—A fee levied by the headman of the village by aid of zemindaree peons.
- (16) *Piada tandkar*.—Salary of peons employed by the zemindar.
- (17) *Hathbhara Mohaprosad*.—When the zemindar comes back from Pooree he brings some of the sacred food called *Mohaprosad*, each ryot has to take a handful of this and pay for it.

8. Some zemindars take even more than these, but the above though not exhausting the list are the principal; they are not all taken in all Estates, but many of them are universal. In addition to this, several zemindars are in the habit of making their ryots supply them with cloth and other articles at rates far below the market price. Khilwan Singh, who is by far the worst of all lends his ryots one rupee's worth of rice, at a time when prices are high, say eight seers for one rupee, and at a time when prices are low, after harvest, he takes one rupee's worth of rice, say sixty-four seers from them, thus getting sixty-four seers for eight lent, or eight times the original quantity. This he defends as quite fair.

9. One hundred and fifty-nine ryots were examined and many more were ready to add their testimony to that of their neighbours. The rates at which these cesses are levied vary so much in each Estate that I thought it best to exhibit the results of the inquiry in a tabular form in table A.

10. The zemindar's defences are of different kinds. An abstract translation of their recorded answers accompanies this letter.

11. Rajah Khilwan Singh is an old man, unwieldy from stoutness and very indolent. He leaves much of his affairs in the hands of his agents. His answer consists of a denial of the truth of the

allegations, and says that his ryots have combined to make a false charge against him. He admits and justifies his conduct in taking *dak khurcha* and in lending rice at exorbitant rates. The documentary evidence is weak, because his agents were too knowing to put down these exactions under their proper names; although in one or two instances we have documents specifying the cesses to be levied which were written down for the guidance of some ignorant village headman.

12. Rajah Nursing Churn Singh also denies and says he has leased his Estate, and that the lessee may have perpetrated all these offences without his knowledge. He admits *dak khurcha* and declares that in the famine year he remitted rent to the lessee. He ascribes the getting up of this complaint to the enmity of a man to whom he refused to grant a lease. This, however, will not account for the simultaneous rising of all the ryots in the *Pergunnah*.

13. Gopeebullub Mohashoy admits *dak khurcha* and denies all the others. He admits levying fees on marriages, but defends the practice by saying that he gives fuel, cooking pots, & c. for the celebration. He attributes the complaint to the scanty harvests of late years, which have prevented the ryots from paying their rent, and thinks this is a design of theirs to get let off altogether. But the ryots do not desire to be let off, they only ask to be allowed to live and to be relieved from the burden of excessive demands.

14. Bhagirutty Pundah is ill and cannot come in to give his defence.

15. The other zemindars made defences similar to those above noted.

16. It appeared to me that all these zemindars were lamentably and surprisingly ignorant of the state of affairs existing in their Estates. Most of them leave the management of details to their subordinates or agents, a class whose rapacity is notorious in all parts of India, where they exist. The zemindar only knows that when he wants money he tells his agents to raise it from the ryots under some pretext or other, and raised it accordingly. As no yearly audit is held in most Estates for years together the ryots have no means of knowing whether they are paying more than they ought or not, and the zemindar often deludes them even when they are conscious that they are paying too much by promising to allow for these sums in the year's accounts; but as he keeps no regular accounts and seldom holds an audit, this promise is of course fallacious.

17. The only zemindars who keep proper *sheristas* with accounts and the like, are the few Bengalees settled here, the native Oriya zemindars never keep any.

18. From information which has reached me from many quarters since this enquiry commenced, I have the strongest reasons for believing that the practice of exacting these illegal cesses is universal in this district; but the ryots are so ignorant, timid and indolent that they have not hitherto complained, and the Sosoh people have only complained now, because they have been so ground down that they cannot bear it any longer.

19. As an example of credulity of the ryots, the item of *tar khurcha* may be cited. It need hardly be said that in fixing a line of telegraph posts that department does not call upon the zemindars to pay anything, nor does the Collector. Still the sight of the posts appears to have inspired some one with the idea that they might be made useful as a means of getting money out of the ryots.

20. *Iskool khurcha* is another example of the same kind. When the school, a grant-in-aid one, was established at Bhuddurek, these zemindars put down their names as subscribers, but to this day, though frequently applied to, they never paid up their subscriptions, and yet their ryots have been systematically taxed on this ground.

21. I could mention other imposition quite as bad as this, but to avoid prolixity I refrain.

22. I beg now to submit my views as to the remedy for his state of things. Regulation VII of 1822, section 9, clause I, merely declares that "all cesses or collections not avowed or sanctioned, nor taken into account in fixing the Government *jumma*, shall be held illegal and unauthorized, unless now or hereafter specially sanctioned by Government". But though the action is declared illegal no specific punishment is prescribed; and by Act X of 1859, section I, such parts of Regulation VII, as refer to "complaints of excessive demand of rent", & c., are repealed, and such suits are to be tried under section 23, clauses 2 and 3 of that Act, and damages can in such cases be awarded to a ryot. But as a matter of fact this provision is inoperative, the amount of damages awarded being so small a punishment to a wealthy zemindar as to be ineffectual in deterring him from exaction.

23. It is doubtful whether, without an express declaration to that effect, the criminal courts could, in the present state of the law, treat these cases under sections 384 and 385, Penal Code; because inasmuch as the ryot has from his dependent position no choice but to pay, he rarely makes any show of resistance to these demands, and consequently the zemindar has no necessity to put him in fear of injury, which constitutes the crime of extortion.

24. It would be, I think, advisable to pass a short Act declaring all such exactions punishable under Section 384. Extortions they

certainly are in so far that if a ryot resisted them, he would certainly be bitterly oppressed by the zemindar and probably turned out of his village; and it is especially necessary that this step should be taken for the protection of the ryot at a time when it is proposed to allow the zemindar to collect from his own tenants their share of the road cess.

25. I may also add that the condition of the ryots in these particular *Pergunnahs* is miserable in the extreme, their houses have not been repaired for three years, they have barely enough cattle to plough with, they are scantily clothed and insufficiently fed, and from sheer want many of them are now working as coolies on the canals though they have enough land to support them if they were only allowed to enjoy the fruits thereof.

B.—Abstract of defence of Rajah Khilwan Singh, zemindar of the Talook Radhanagore, *Pergunnah*, Sosoh, to the charge brought against him by his ryots for exacting illegal cesses from them.

SANDTERA is not in my Estate, but in Bhagiruttee Pundas, Mohanpore, &c., 17 villages are in my Estates.

The statements of Arut Raut, collecting agent of Mohanpore, Sadu Barik, Naru Patro, Bhag Mahanty, peasants; Gopi Puan, ryot of Gohirapada, Brinda Swaye, collecting agent of Pareyapara village, Abhi Raut, Dam Behara, Man Barik, and other tenants of other villages, about my taking excess *Jumma*, Baburta khuruch, *Basonto Panchomi* festival *Khurcha*, Barauny Senan festival *khurcha*, Raghoo Baboo's *tahrir* and paddy on account of Ranee's funeral ceremony and purchasing *ghee* and cloth at less than market price, and not paying 8 annas remission of rent to them are all false.

For the last three years the rice crop having yielded a less quantity than usual in *Pergunnah* Sosoh on account of the inadequate fall of rain, the ryots have not been able to pay rent due to me, and paddy which they have borrowed from me, I made known my intention to them that I would sue them.

The ryots therefore combined themselves and lodged complaints in the Bhuddruck Assistant Collector's court against me.

On reference to the quittances given by the collecting agent, it will be proved that I have remitted them 8 annas rent for 1273. The ryots say now that they have not received the remission of rent, but they never said anything to me on this point before.

Till three years after the assessment of *dak khurcha* on me by the Government I did not take any thing from them; but when the tax was doubly charged upon me owing to my inability to pay it in due time, I told the ryots that as they did not pay their rent I was obliged to pay double charge to the Government; I asked them therefore to give me something and took from some ryots at the rate of half pice and from others one pice per rupee, but many of them have not paid me anything.

In 1273 Bhag Mahanty and Brinda Swaye borrowed from me 8 *porees* of paddy each, and paid me 60 and 64 *porees* in 1274. The cause of this is, that in 1273, in *Pargunnah* Sosoh, the market price of paddy was 5 *porees* in a rupee, but I sold to them 8 *porees* per rupee. The ryots instead of paying the price of the paddy in cash promised to return paddy in 1274, according to the market value of that year. In 1274 paddy being sold at 60 *porees* in a rupee, I took 60 *porees* from Bhag Mahanty, and 64 *porees*, i. e., 4 *porees* in excess of the actual price, from Brinda Swaye.

ABSTRACT OF GOFEE BYLLUB ROY MOHASHOY ZEMINDAR'S DEFENCE.

I have not taken *Iskool*, *Kanoongoe*, *Rassad*, *Tikkus*, *Hati*, *Tar*, *Gusht*, *Mundir*, *Tewari Khuruch*, &c., at 3 annas 6 pie per rupee, from Khatu Padhan, Nandu Padhan, Mudun Bal, Dosi Padhan, Sankur Sahu, &c, ryots of *Mouzahs* Laho and Belgariya.

I have taken *dak khurcha* from some ryots at 3 pies per rupee, and from other at 2 pies per rupee.

In 1273 I remitted 8 annas rent to the ryots. This will be proved on reference to "Besodham."

At the time of marriage of my ryots I assist them by giving fuels, pots and therefore the ryots in return, some give me a pair of cloth and others give one rupee in cash, as a token of honour. Those ryots who are poor and helpless give only 100 "*pauns*" and 10 betelnuts.

In 1273 I gave rice and money to many ryots, and saved their lives from the disaster of famine.

Since three years rice being produced insufficiently on account of the inadequate fall of rain, the ryots are in arrears and complained in this manner.

ABSTRACT OF RAJAH NURSING CHURN SINGH ZEMINDAR'S DEFENCE.

I have not taken excess *jumma* and *khuruch* as complained by Sindhu Sahu, Sindhu Padhan, Sagar Mohalie, Jogu Sahu, and other ryots.

Kunai Churun Mahanty, mustajur, had collected rent in the village of Bunt.

It appears that the ryots might have cultivated more land, and the mustajur therefore took more *jumma* from them.

The ryots had never before brought to my notice in regard to their paying excess *jumma* and *khuruch*.

In 1273 I remitted rent to the mustajur. It will be proved if the mustajur be asked on oath. I took only *dak khurcha* at 3 pies in a rupee from the ryots.

Guru Churun Mozoomdar brother of Parbuttee Churun Mozoomdar, an inhabitant of village Bunt and former mustajur, applied to me for the post of mustajur. I did not give him the post, and he is therefore not on good terms with me.

The ryots by his instigation have lodged the complaints in this manner.

#### ABSTRACT OF JUGGERNATH DASS ZEMINDAR'S DEFENCE.

In reply to the complaints of Raghoonath Raoot and other ryots of village Ampra and Raipore, I state that I have not taken any sum in excess of the legal *jumma* or any sort of *khurcha*.

In 1273 I remitted 8 annas rent and gave all villages to Rasick Mullick in farm.

There being a quarrel between the ryots and the mustajir, the ryots have complained in this manner.

#### ABSTRACT OF PADU CHURUN MAHANTY ZEMINDAR'S DEFENCE.

The settlement *jumma* of Estate Kotsira being made in *sicca* rupee, I only take discount 1 anna 1 pie in each company rupee, and *dak khurcha* at 3 pie in a rupee, from the ryots. With the exception of this charge I have not taken any sort of *khurcha*.

I do not know anything with regard to the holding and *jumma* of the ryots. Dasruthy Naka Surbarakar knows about it.

In 1273 I remitted 8 annas rent to the surbarakar.

Narhuri Sahu and others were former surbarakars, but I discharged them and appointed Dasruthy Naka in their stead.

Under the circumstances Narhuri Sahu and other surbarakars instigated the ryots to complain in this way.

#### ABSTRACT OF RASIK SAHU ZEMINDAR'S DEFENCE.

I have not taken excess *jumma* and *khurcha* as complained by Anand Seto, Soiac Sate, Bhicaree Jenna, &c., ryots.

I only take collection charges from the ryots at 2 pies in a rupee.

The ryots being in arrears, and having borrowed much paddy from me, have complained against me in this manner.

J. BEAMS,  
Collector.





## A. (2)

Statement showing the illegal cesses collected from the ryots by the zeminders of *Pergunnah* Soseh, &c., Zillah Balasore.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		As. p.	Pies.	Rs. a. p.	As.	Pies.	Pies.	Pies.	Pies.	Pies.	A. p.	
Bibah russoom.												
		Jumna beshe.	Ghora kurcha.	Poorsoom kurcha.	Magun.	Hathi ksurcha.	Kanungoo khurcha.	Anson khurcha.	Hakim khurcha.	Mokuddum khurcha.	Piada tandkar.	Hathbhora mahaprasad.
2 Rs. for son and 6 Rs. for daughter.		2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Re. for son and at Rs. 4.8 and Rs. 5 for daughter.		No fixed rate.	6	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Re. for son and Rs. 6 for daughter.		"	..	..	2	6	6	6	9	..	..	..
1 Re. for son and at Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 for daughter.		1 3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate varying from 1 to Rs. 2 of son, and Rs. 5 to 7.8 for daughter.		0 3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
1 Re. for son and Rs. 4 for daughter.		2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Rs. 3		..	..	1 4 0	..	..	..	1 Re. for every man.	..	1 Re.	8 0	Some ryots pay Rs. 2 and some Rs. 3-12.
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

JOHN BEAMES,  
Collector.

VOLUME NO. XXIII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1871.

(RESOLUTION.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

*Fort William, the 29th September, 1871.*

Read—

The annual report by the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore on the progress of education in his Division during the year 1870-1871.

The Lieutenant-Governor acknowledges with pleasure the interest which Colonel Dalton and his officers take in the educational progress of their districts. He observes that the number of children at school is steadily increasing, and that the efficiency of the best schools is evidenced by the success of the Lohardugga school-boys at the University Entrance Examination.

2. *Lohardugga*.—Taking the several districts in the order of Colonel Dalton's report, the Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction the establishment of several cheap vernacular schools at Ranchee. In December last there was much correspondence regarding the delay in constructing the Ranchee school, and it is matter for regret that no progress has since been made; the Public Works Department will be moved to get the building finished as quickly as possible.

The Commissioner will be requested to convey His Honor's \*Bhaya Bhugwan Deo, Thakur acknowledgement to the gentlemen Rai Juggernath Dyal, named in the margin\* for their exertions Baboo Durga Buksh Sing, in the cause of education in Palamow. Baboo Deonarain Sing. Thakur Hurrayhur Churn.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with interest the Reverend Carl Haerberlin's account of the schools belonging to the Lutheran Mission; and he hopes that the Boarding school may, as the Commissioner predicts, have much effect in civilising the races among whom the Missionaries labour. His honor is aware that these reverend gentlemen do not seek official praise; but he will be glad to shew that the Government approves their proceedings by considering, as favourably as circumstances may permit, any further application which the Commissioner may forward on behalf of the Lutheran Mission schools. The special attention of the Director of Public Instruction will be invited to paragraph 14 of the Commissioner's report, in order that any pending applications for grants-in-aid may receive early consideration.

4. *Hazareebaugh*.—There appears to be fewer schools in the interior of Hazareebaugh than in the other districts of the Division. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the school at the headquarters of the Ramghur zemindaree is flourishing, and he hopes that the manager may shortly open more schools in the towns and villages of this large Estate.

5. *Maunbhoom*.—If it is true that the children of petty farmers and proprietors cannot go to the Purulia school, because the fees are too high, it seems desirable that the Deputy Commissioner and the local committee should re-consider the fee rules for the lower classes of the school, or that some other means may be devised of enabling these people to take advantage of the school. In the Lieutenant-Governor's view it is an advantage, rather than otherwise, that the Purulia school is not "exclusive", though he does not precisely understand what are the classes which do not send their children to the Purulia school, because it is not sufficiently exclusive. The acknowledgment of this Government will be conveyed by the Commissioner to Ranee Hingun Koomari and Baboo Rashbehari Lall Sing of Jhurria for their exertions in establishing efficient aided schools.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor would be much interested in any report the Commissioner may be able to send regarding the success of schools at Purulia and Ranchee in teaching trades to the scholars. He would like to have a special report on this subject. He hopes also that the scheme for getting Oraon and Munda lads to qualify for masterships in village schools may be successfully carried through with the Commissioner's help.

7. *Singhbhum*.—The popularity of the Singhbhum schools among the Koles and Gonds must be most encouraging to the Deputy Commissioner and to the Reverend Missionaries, there can be no doubt about the success, when more than a quarter of the boys who took prizes in all the Singhbhum schools were Koles and Sonthals. Schools, it is observed, are established and supported by Gowala villagers for the benefit of Gonds and Koles. In regard to the question of Gonds in Singhbhum, the Lieutenant-Governor would inquire if there are really any Gonds in that district, or whether the word has been written by mistake for Khonds.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor is particularly glad to see that the Court of Wards maintains a good school at Dhulbhoom. The attention of the Board of Revenue and of Commissioners will be invited to the obligation which lies upon the Court of Wards and on Government to establish schools on minors' Estates and on *khas mehals*. If the Government expects landholders to aid in establishing schools on their Estates, it certainly behoves Government officers, when they occupy the position of landholders, either in behalf of Government or in behalf of minors, to set an example in this respect to neighbouring landholders. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the Court of Wards have in many districts contributed, more or less, to schools; but he considers that general attention may with advantage be drawn to the matter.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. BERNARD,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

MEMO. NO. 2983.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner with special reference to paragraph 8, and with the suggestion that on Government estates a part of the 3 per cent, improvement fund might with advantage be spent on schools, and that on minors' Estates the Courts of Wards seem bound to set a good example in this matter.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. H. WILSON,

*Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

FORT WILLIAM,

*The 29th September, 1871.*

W.H.D'C.

MEMO. NO. 2596.

Copy of the foregoing resolution with enclosure forwarded for the information and guidance of the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum.

By order of the Commissioner,  
ILLEGIBLE,

*Personal Assistant to the Commissioner.*

CHOTA NAGPORE,

*The 9th October, 1871.*

VOLUME NO. XXIII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1871.

No. 5187.

FROM

H. L. HARRISON, Esq.,

OFFICIATING JOINT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT  
OF BENGAL,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTA NAGPORE.

*Fort William, the 14th October, 1871.*

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your 2606 containing a copy of the instructions circulated to all Deputy Commissioners regarding the continued recruitment of coolies as reinforcements to the corps originally despatched.

Judicial.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the instructions generally but the operation in Cooch Behar and the Presidency Division having been as at present reported more successful than was anticipated, it is probable that there will be a surplus of one or two hundred coolies for reinforcements without including any such from Chota Nagpore.

3. It seems therefore desirable to carry on the work of enlistment somewhat more cautiously than you might have been led to infer from my demi-official of the 7th disbursing any amount which may be necessary to compensate those who are provisionally enlisted for loss of time but not despatching them and as far as may be in the exercise of your discretion not making advances to them without informing the Lieutenant-Governor of the number and quality collected, and receiving a definite reply that they can be received and the date on which they should embark.

4. The uncertainty of the precise number that will be enlisted in the Presidency Division renders it impossible to give you a more definite reply, but it is almost certain that any good men up to 200 who are recruited so as to reach Calcutta before the 10th November will be acceptable.

I have & ca.,

N. H. RYLAND,

For *Officiating Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

MEMO. NO. 2685

Copy of the foregoing letter forwarded for the information and guidance of the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhoom.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

CHOTA NAGPORE,

The 19th October, 1871.

By His most obedient servant,

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

*Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

VOLUME NO. XXIII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1871.

No. 5179.

FROM

H. L. HARRISON, Esq.,

OFFICIATING JOINT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF  
BENGAL,

TO

THE OFFICIATING SUPERINTENDENT OF KHEDDAS.

*Fort William, the 14th October, 1871.*

SIR,

In continuation of this office endorsement no. 4776, dated 5th instant, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions Khedda operations being undertaken this season

Judicial.

in Tamar in the Chota Nagpore Division, in the manner proposed in your no. 2105 of the 18th August.

I have & ca.,  
H. L. HARRISON,  
*Officiating Joint Secretary to the  
Government of Bengal.*

MEMO. NO. 5180.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore for information.

By order & ca.,  
W. H. RYLAND,  
*Officiating Assistant Secretary for Officiating  
Joint Secretary to the Government of  
Bengal.*

FORT WILLIAM,  
JUDICIAL,  
*The 14th October, 1871.*

MEMO. NO. 2690.

Copy of the foregoing correspondence forwarded for the information of the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum.

CHOTA NAGPORE,  
*The 20th October, 1871.*

By his most obedient servant,  
Sd. ILLEGIBLE,  
*Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

VOLUME NO. XXIII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1871.  
No. 153.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTA NAGPORE.

*Darjeeling, 26th October, 1871.*

SIR,

A case has recently come before His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in which a plot of "reserved forest" was struck off the list of "reserves"

**Revenue.**  
under the orders of the Conservator, and was subsequently sold under the Waste Land Sale Rules by the District Officer.

2. I am directed to request that the special attention of your officers may be drawn to the fact that when once lands have been declared by Government to be "reserved forests" neither the Civil officers nor the Forest Department can sell or alienate

any portion of such lands without the express orders of Government and until the land to be sold shall have been disafforested by notification published in the Gazette. Plots of land in "reserved forests" must not be leased for cultivation without the express orders of Government in each case.

I have &c.,

C BERNARD,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

MEMO. NO. 2774.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum for information and guidance.

By his most obedient servant,

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

CAMP PURULIA,

The 8th November, 1871.

*Commoissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

VOLUME NO. XXIII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1871.

No. 2728.

FROM

COL. E. T. DALTON, C. S. I.,

COMMISSIONER OF CHOTA NAGPORE,

TO

W. H. HAYES, Esq.,

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF SINGHBHUM.

*Dated Chota Nagpore, the 31st October, 1871.*

SIR,

I have to call your attention to the decision of the Judicial Commissioner in the case of Queen *versus* Bijoy Ho and others and request you will state why the confession of two of the prisoners was not properly recorded by you. There appears to have been a failure of justice in consequence of your omission to record the statement as prescribed by law.

Judicial.

2. I have already noticed on the special report that the District Superintendent should have gone out himself to look after the case when he saw there was likely to be a difficulty instead of sending a Sub-Inspector to take it out of the *Manki's* hands. I now wish it to be understood that in cases of dacoity and murder occurring in the Kolhan where there is any doubt as to



the ability or determination of the *Manki* to deal properly with the matter that the District Superintendent should go out himself to guide the *Manki* or take the case out of his hands should it be found that he has neglected or appears unwilling to do his duty and whenever a case is thus taken out of the hands of a *Manki* he should at once be suspended and if he cannot clear himself of the imputation of neglect or unwillingness, dismissed.

3. It appears that the *Manki* and Munda in this case were at least very slow in their action and for this they should be called to account and there is also notice of a previous case of dacoity having been suppressed by the Kotegurh *Manki*. I request you will be good enough to report what has been the result of the enquiry with reference to the alleged suppression.

4. I have also to request you will notify to all *Mankis* the orders conveyed to you in para. 2.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

*Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

VOLUME NO. XXIII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1871.

No. 9T.

FROM

COL. E. T. DALTON, C. S. I.,

COMMISSIONER OF CHOTA NAGPORE,

TO

A. RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL IN THE  
REVENUE DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM.

*Dated Camp Pachamba, the 20th November, 1871.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit copy of a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum reporting Revenue no. 2371, the result of the deputation under my dated 8th Nov. 1871. instruction of Mr. Mackenzie, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Govindpore and Mr. R. Pughe, Assistant Superintendent of Police to *Pergana* Tundi to enquire into complaints preferred by Santal ryots of that Estate against Bykunt Narain commonly called Raja of Tundi.

2. Tundi lies to the north of Govindpore and the Grand Trunk Road and extends to the Barakar river which separates it from Birbhum and Hazaribagh. It contains about 5,000 Santals nearly half the population of the *Pergana*.

3. The grievances of the Tundi Santals are correctly summed up in the 3rd paragraph of Col. Rowlatt's letter. I find from inspection of the Govindpore office that for many years such a thing as a complaint from a Tundi ryot was almost unknown in the Subdivisional Court, but during the last two years several suits had been instituted chiefly complaints of illegal exactions of rent all of which were eventually decided against the Santals. Some cases decreed in their favour by the Assistant Commissioner Captain Lewis were dismissed on appeal by the Deputy Commissioner. In July last, a deputation of Santals was sent to Ranchi to bring their complaints to my notice but I had previous knowledge of what was going on and had given instructions to the Deputy Commissioner for a thorough and prompt enquiry into all the questions at issue.

4. The Santals lost their suits chiefly because *Kabuliuts* were filed in which, as was alleged by the defendant, they had agreed to pay the extra cesses demanded of them. If the rulings under Act X of 1859 are binding on the revenue courts in this district such cases should not be awarded and the plaintiff's were right in styling their exactions. If the Act is not in force in Chota Nagpore and the courts are to be guided by the spirit only of the law, modified by local custom and equity, the extra cesses should I think be allowed only when it was manifest that the land rent was kept sufficiently below the average to justify the additional demand but when it is shewn as it was in Tundi that the rent had by successive enhancements been raised to what may be regarded as a full rate, the claim of the zemindar to aid in labor extra cesses and contributions as customary dues should have been disallowed. If the zemindar falls back on ancient custom the court should look to the time when the cesses originated and the cash payments were exceedingly low or only nominal. By enhancement the zemindars lose their hold on ancient custom.

5. It is not necessary for me to dilate further on the Santhal grievances as I have now the satisfaction of reporting that a complete reconciliation has been effected between them and their zemindar, and conditions on both sides agreed to which give me reason to hope that the good understanding now established between them will be lasting.

6. On the 15th and 16th instant I camped in Tundi and after several interviews with the Rajah and Santals finally arranged for a conference at which Raja Rashbehary Sing, Honorary Magistrate of Jheria, Babu Sibnarain Singh of 3rd Kismat Pandra and Keshab Missir, *Dewan* of the Rani of Pandra kindly assisted and after much deliberation the following arrangements were agreed to and recorded in a vernacular proceeding a copy of which is appended to this letter.

7 The agreements taken from the Santals to pay rent and cesses were to be cancelled and fresh documents interchanged according to which the Santal *Manjhis* would have to pay the land rent only. The Rajah gave up all claim to demand extra cesses or contributions and the new *Pattas* to be issued in lieu of those cancelled were to be for a period of not less than 7 years. At the termination of that period a new settlement might be made and fair rates of rent determined after measurements of lands but there was to be no arbitrary enhancement and farming to a higher bidder over the head of the *Manjhi* was not to be resorted to. The settlement was to be made with the hereditary headman or with one selected by the villagers. The Rajah's *Amlas* were not to be allowed to interfere at all with the Santals. The Rajah giving his assurance that he would be always himself accessible to them and they were at once to bring to his notice any attempt at exactions. The house tax demanded on the plea of their cutting wood in the forests had been abandoned, but it was now conceded that the Santals had a right to forest produce for their own use, firewood and materials for house building and for agricultural and household implements and carts, but they were bound not to waste or injure growing timber or cut trees for other than the above purposes without the Rajah's permission.

8. With the above concessions the Santals of Tundi expressed themselves perfectly content, a copy of the proceeding was given to them and another to the Rajah who on receiving it admitted to me that it correctly specified what had been agreed upon and he again gave his promise that he would abide by the conditions it contained.

9. I propose sending a copy of it to other Deputy Commissioners with a view to their effecting similar arrangements in the event of disputes arising. I have received complaints from Santals of other *Perganahs* in the Manbhum district and the attention of the Deputy Commissioner will be called to them and to the settlement of disputes now effected in Tundi.

I have & ca..

E. T. DALTON,

Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

MEMO. NO. 2833.

Copy of the foregoing letter and of the Rubacari alluded to in paragraph 6 forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum for information and guidance.

CAMP PURULLA,

The 27th November, 1871.

By his most obedient servant,

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

VOLUME NO. XXIII—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1871.

### MINUTE ON THE TEACHING OF THE VERNACULAR LANGUAGES.\*

PERSIAN (the language of the former rulers of India) was abolished as an official language before I came to the country; and in the early years of my service vigorous efforts were made to root out from our official proceedings, the bastard hybrid language of which the old Persian writers were too fond. I thought this had been done with some success. I was astonished then, on lately visiting Behar, to find that this bastard language was not only flourishing in its fullest force in our official proceedings, but that we were perpetuating it by teaching it in our schools. I have heard during this visit a language more debased and artificial than I have ever heard before, or deemed possible; and I found that in all our so-called vernacular schools this monstrous language, if it can be called a language, is being taught by *Moulvies* instead of the vernacular. Unfortunately, too, a pretext has been given for this practice by the introduction of the very inappropriate term Urdu. I believe that is a term chiefly introduced by the Bengal Education Department and I do not know that it has any definite meaning whatever but so far as any meaning is attributed to it in books, it is the court and camp language of the Delhi courtiers, not the vernacular of the country. I am determined to put a complete stop to the teaching of this language in our schools. No man can admire Persian more than I do; it is a beautiful language; and when honestly taught under fitting circumstances, I shall certainly not object to Persian. But I do object to, and prohibit the *farrago* of bad Arabic and Persian, set off with a few Hindoostanee verbs and conjunctions, which is taught as Urdu.

I have the misfortune not to know Bengalee, but I am led to believe that the Bengalee vernacular is also corrupted and bastardised by the introductions of Sanskrit and hybrid words and phrases.

In vernacular schools in Behar, I found that the instruction not unfrequently consisted of a *Moulee* teaching what he calls Urdu, and a *Pundit* teaching a Hindi history of some Hindu hero, interspersed with Sanskrit *slokes*, two or three in each page.

As regards Hindee, I neither wish to have an artificially Sanskritized language, nor do I wish that we should teach in Hindi the village dialects of each district; that would be like teaching English boys the Dorsetshire or the Yorkshire language. There is a Hindoostanee language common to all Hindoostanee just as much as there is an English language common to all England; and

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\* The letter is quoted not for its intrinsic merit but to show how wrong conclusions were held and propagated, (P. C. R. C.)

I suppose that there is equally a Bengalee language common to all Bengal, though Bengalee, as a written language is of such recent origin that it may be necessary to tolerate there some distinction between the spoken and written language.

I do not wish pedantically to exclude Persian words. It is the character, and an excellent character of the Indian languages, that they readily adopt foreign words which serve a purpose better than their own words. They have definitely adopted many Persian words; they have adopted some English words; they are adopting, and I hope will adopt, many more English words. All words really adopted into the popular language should be taught to the children of the people. What I insist on is, that the language taught as vernacular shall be the real language of the country-talked and understood by any intelligent man whom we meet in the streets, and not artificial and fictitious languages. If new words must be found to express new ideas, then, seeing how completely we have adopted English for our higher education in these provinces, I think it is better to import English words than to coin new words from any strange language.

As regards Hindi and Hindustanee, my view is that they should be taught as very nearly the same language written in different characters. As will be seen from what I have already said, I do not wish to encourage an archaic and pedantic Hindi. I find that some of the Hindi school-books published in the North-Western Provinces contain at least as many Persian words as an ordinary intelligent native understands. The some books, literally transcribed in the Persian character, would give a Hindustanee vernacular as refined as I could desire to have. I therefore instruct the Director of Public Instruction as follows :—

Urdu is absolutely abolished in all our schools and all our teaching.

The Director and Inspectors are held strictly responsible that no book is used in our schools which is not in the real and genuine vernacular languages, as explained in this note.

A list of such books examined and approved is to be submitted.

I have no doubt that in the range of publications in the North-Western Provinces fitting books in Hindi and Hindustanee will be found. If there is really a deficiency of school-books in ordinary Hindustanee, they may be obtained by transcribing Hindi books, such as those to which I have alluded. The number of Bengalee books is so great, that by weeding out the too Sanskritized and artificial books, and adopting those in good vernacular, we shall find enough for our purposes.

If in any department of education vernacular books really cannot be found, a special report must be submitted, and arrangements will be made to procure and print them.

These remarks will also be circulated to all public officers, with strict injunctions that they will allow nothing but real vernacular to be used in their offices, except where English is used. The co-operation of the High Court will also be invited. I have reason to believe that the Judges object to the too prevalent abuse of language as much as I do.

*The 4th December, 1871.*

G. CAMPBELLS.



नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

## SINGHBHUM OLD RECORDS

### Volume XXVI--1872--1875

VOLUME NO. XXVI--OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1872-75.

No. 395/2.

Remarks on Bamunghatty return for the month of December, 1871.

Business is satisfactorily disposed of, there appears, however, to have been 3 very serious cases of dacoity, robbery and dacoity with murder in which 10 persons were concerned of whom 6 were committed and 2 acquitted, 2 are pending. I shall be obliged by the Deputy Commissioner sending me particulars of these cases which do not appear to have been separately reported. I should desire to know whether the local heads of villages have given prompt information and assistance in the enquiry. I trust convictions may be obtained on the pending cases and every endeavour made to put down violent crime.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,  
TRIBUTARY MEHALS,  
Cuttack, the 15th January, 1872.

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,  
Superintendent.

VOLUME NO. XXVI--OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1872-75.

No. 99.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, TRIBUTARY MEHALS.

FROM

T. E. RAVENSHAW, Esq.,

SUPERINTENDENT,

TO

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF SINGHBHUM.

Cuttack, 27th June, 1872.

SIR,

In reference to your no. 1 of 16th April, 1872, submitting your Annual Report on *Pergunnah* Bamunghatty, I have the honor to state that the accounts and statements have been checked and found correct. The substance of

Political.

your report has been embodied in my General Administration Report on the Tributary Mehals for 1871-72. The general results are exceedingly satisfactory and I am much gratified by the continued efficiency of your management.

2. My special acknowledgements are due for the trouble you have taken with the Census and I forward for reference an abstract showing the results as obtained from your Census papers which have now been abstracted and are under submission to Government.

3. I trust the establishment of 7 village schools will be found more satisfactory than the previously existing central school. When you next have an opportunity of visiting the Estate, I shall be glad to hear how the new schools work and also to know whether the new road to Besai Ghatee has been properly carried out.

4. I beg you will inform the sirdars of peers that I am very well satisfied with the manner in which they have behaved and with the prompt payment of their rents and absence of arrears.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

RAVENSHAW,

*Superintendent of Tributary Mehals.*

VOLUME NO. XXVI—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1872-75.

*Census Instructions.*

Issued to all Rajahs, etc.

You have already received information that a Census of the inhabitants of your jurisdiction and of the whole of India is under the orders of Government to be carried out this season. You have already prepared a list of all the villages in your jurisdiction. I now send you a copy of the form in which the general enumeration is to be made. You will receive books of forms hereafter sufficient for the number of villages in your *Killah*.

2. The following is the procedure that is to be most accurately and carefully followed and you will be held strictly responsible that every possible care is taken to prevent confusion or error in the compilation of returns or misconduct on the part of those who are entrusted with the duty of filling them up :—

*First.*—You should go over the list of villages in your jurisdiction and see that they are quite correct and that no village or hamlet has been omitted.



*Second.*—You should make yourself fully acquainted with the printed instructions issued by Government for filling up the returns.

*Third.*—Having mastered the returns yourself you should call together all those of your *Amlah* Officers or Police who can read and write and go over the orders with them and carefully explain to them the method of procedure and filling up the returns.

*Fourth.*—You should divide off your lists of villages into convenient groups of contiguous villages or hamlets adapting the general division of your Estate into *Zillahs*, *Pergunnahs*, *Peers*, *Besois*, *Mootahs*, *Dandpats*, or whatever may be the local subdivision of your jurisdiction each *Zillah*, *Peer*, etc., would then contain a certain specific number of villages.

*Fifth.*—To each *Zillah*, *Peer*, etc., you should then depute one of your officers who has been previously instructed and you will make over to him a sufficient number of books of forms one for each village. You will observe that the forms for each village are to be kept separate and if there be more sheets of forms required for any village than are contained in one book, two books should be used and tied together with a string, if there are any spare sheets in a book after a whole village has been entered the sheets, not filled in, can be removed or used for any other village by being added to another book.

*Sixth.*—The officer deputed to make the Census and fill up the forms will then go to each village and having entered the name of the village at head of the form will proceed to fill in the forms, house by house, in consecutive numbers giving each house a number in column 1, in the 2nd column he will enter the names of those male residents who are alone, 12 years of age, the names of children and females are not required and need not be asked. The number of children and females need only be given in columns 6, 7 and 8 and the total column 9 will contain the whole number of persons in each house including males, females and children.

*Seventh.*—The enumerator, having finished one house, will go to another and so on throughout the whole village recording the number of people who slept in each house on the night preceding the day of enumeration; even if these people be absent in their fields or at another village their names must be entered if they slept in the house on the previous night, if any person is

absent his name should be asked and entered **and in the same manner the number of women and children.**

*Eighth.*—You will particularly enjoin on all who may be employed in Census work that the greatest care is to be taken that no payment of any sort is to be made or taken and that no irregularity or oppression is committed. Government have passed a law that any person committing oppression or making false or incorrect returns will be liable to punishment, you will see that no impropriety occurs and if you hear any reports of misconduct you will enquire into it and punish the offenders.

*Ninth.*—Government desires to obtain correct information regarding the people of all India and the same Census in the same form is being carried out in every part of the country, all those who are careful and diligent in carrying out these orders will receive consideration and approval and any person who is particularly energetic and diligent should be reported by name after the Census is completed, so that his conduct may be specially brought to the notice of Government.

*Tenth.*—You are directed to call upon all your Officers, servants, school masters, Brahmins, village headmen, Police of all castes and grades in the name of Government to give you full and efficient aid in carrying out these orders and all who may wilfully refuse proper aid will be held answerable for their neglect.

*Eleventh.*—If you have not sufficient agents to enumerate all your villages and prepare the papers at once you should depute those who can do the work to particular groups of villages and instruct them to go from village to village enumerating and filling up the papers for each until all are finished, if any village within any enumerator's circle is not entered in the list given to him he should nevertheless go there and make the enumeration and it is to be understood that every *tola* or hamlet or detached portion of a village is to be counted so that the inhabitants of no village or *tola* or house may remain uncounted.

*Twelfth.*—Government have ordered that all the papers be sent in from my office before the 1st of March and you are required to get the whole number of villages and people in your estimate entered in the forms and the forms sent in to my office on or before the 1st of February. I shall report to Government specially the names of all those who carry out these instructions thoroughly and correctly.

*Thirteenth.*—Immediately on receipt of the books of forms which are now under despatch you will begin the enumeration and you will carry on the work without intermission, and every week you will forward to me the papers of the villages enumerated during the week so that I may know what progress is being made. As soon as you have sent in the papers of any village or villages you should check them off on your village list so that no village may be twice enumerated. You will not wait for any further orders but commence the enumeration without delay. If the forms sent to you prove insufficient you will at once send to me for more, as many as you may require will be supplied.

True copy.)

Sd. ILLEGIBLE.

VOLUME NO. XXVI—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM 1872-75.

No. 155-J.

FROM

C. U. AITCHISON, Esq.,

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FOREIGN  
DEPARTMENT,

To

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE GOVERN-  
MENT OF BENGAL, JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Dated Simla, the 8th August, 1872.*

In reply to your letter no. 4313, dated 23rd July, 1872, I am directed to state that the Viceroy and Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to sanction the proposal of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to vest the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore and the Superintendent of Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, with the same powers as are exercised by Sessions Judges in the regulation districts, and with power to hear appeals from all sentences passed by any subordinate officer in Tributary Mehal cases.

No. 4888.

Copy of this, and the one to which it is a reply, forwarded to the Superintendent, Tributary Mehals, Cuttack.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

Calcutta,

Judicial Department,

Judicial,

The 16th August, 1872.

A. MACKENZIE,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of  
Bengal.*

No. 215/2.

## OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, TRIBUTARY MEHALS.

*Cuttack, the 21st September, 1872.*

Copy forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhoom for information.

RAVENSHAW,

*Superintendent.*

VOLUME NO. XXVI—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1872-75.

No. 117.

## OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, TRIBUTARY MEHALS.

FROM

T. E. RAVENSHAW, Esq.,  
SUPERINTENDENT,

TO

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHUM.

*Cuttack, the 18th June, 1873.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your half-yearly statement of account of *Pergunnah* Bamunghatty Estate for the half year ending 31st March, 1873 and

**Political.**

also your no. 5 of 7th June, 1873, submitting explanations thereon and to state that the accounts have now been checked and passed.

2. I have at the same time to state that your Annual Report no. 3 of 29th April together with the annual returns have also duly come to hand, the annual returns have been checked with the half-yearly statements and accounts have been found correct leaving a cash balance in deposit of Rs. 43,871-12-9 at credit of the Estate.

3. I take this opportunity to record my appreciation of Doctor Hayes, most judicious and administrative management of this property. The results financially are excellent and the continued peace, quiet and contentment of the population testify to the original excellence of the settlement effected by Dr. Hayes and to the continued care and discretion with which he has carried it on.

4. The increase of cases of debt is to be expected. The decrease in revenue and land disputes is most satisfactory. Criminal work has been very light and I trust it may so continue.

5. The reported reconciliation between the Bamunghatty people and their Rajah is a subject for congratulation, this should be encouraged as far as possible, and I shall be glad to hear that the Rajah has paid a visit to his new Kutchery in Bahaldah in person.

6. Our management of Bamunghatty may terminate at any time and this will materially depend on the state of feeling and relations between the people and their Rajah. I hold always in view the possibility of the Rajah's direct management being resumed and our arrangement should tend to make this possible.

7. I approve and sanction the appointment of a person to look after the Bahaldah Kutchery. I think it will be better to charge this to the general revenue of the Estate as part of the authorised charges and establishment than to defray the cost from pound fund.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. RAVENSHAW,

*Superintendent.*

VOLUME NO. XXVI—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1872—75.

No. 283.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, TRIBUTARY MEHALS.

FROM

J. BEAMES, Esq.,

OFFICIATING SUPERINTENDENT,

To

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHUM.

*Cuttack, the 29th October, 1873.*

SIR,

IN reply to your no. 7, dated the 4th October, the answer to which has been delayed owing to my having caused a search to be made for any orders my predecessor might have given, I have the honor to state that I am decidedly of opinion that you should take moderate security from persons who obtain excise licenses. The amount of security should be equivalent to one instalment of the sum due and the license should be cancelled if each instalment be not regularly paid up.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. J. BEAMES,

*Officiating Superintendent, Tributary  
Mehals.*

VOLUME NO. XXVI—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1872—75.

No. 384.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, TRIBUTARY MEHALS.

FROM

T. E. RAVENSHAW, Esq.,  
SUPERINTENDENT,

TO

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHUM.

*Cuttack, the 7th March, 1874.*

SIR,

Referring to your no. 13 of 20th February, 1874, I approve and sanction the monthly assignment of Rs. 6 in aid of the 6 schools therein noted.

2. The manner in which the head men are adding in establishment of schools, is exceedingly encouraging and satisfactory. If you will let me know the names of the men, I will issue a special *Perwanah* to each.

3. I have recently started a good many schools in the Khond—hill tracts in which the people have voluntarily taxed their grog shops for support of schools, on every occasion of a grant-in-aid being given for a school, it has been stipulated that the villages should agree to build and keep in repair a proper school house and I have found this done without trouble or objection. It may be as well for you in the case of your Bamunghatty schools, to make a similar arrangement.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
Sd. RAVENSHAW,  
*Superintendent.*

VOLUME NO. XXVI—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1872—75.

No. 40.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, TRIBUTARY MEHALS.

FROM

T. E. RAVENSHAW, Esq.,  
SUPERINTENDENT,

TO

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHUM.

*Camp Pooree, the 1st May, 1874.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter no. 20 of 23rd April 1874, I have the honor to approve the appointment of Dhanoo Maji to the acting *Perdhanship* of village Jhoomkapebari in Sarunda peer.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. RAVENSHAW,

*Superintendent.*

VOLUME NO. XXVI—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1872—75.

No. 58.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, TRIBUTARY MEHALS.

FROM

T. E. RAVENSHAW, Esq.,  
SUPERINTENDENT,

TO

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF SINGHBHUM.

*Camp Pooree, the 22nd May, 1874.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter no. 22 of 7th May, 1874 and to remark—

*First.*—The statement of collections, disbursements and balances is very satisfactory.

*Second.*—The state of revenue files is clear.

*Third.*—Criminal files show no unnecessary arrear, crime has been light and the cases which have occurred have been efficiently dealt with.

2. Your tour through the estate and your observations regarding condition of the people lead to a decided impression, that peace and contentment prevails and that you have secured the people's confidence, a necessary step towards efficient control of a wild and impulsive race.

3. The short rainfall and consequent scant harvest in parts of the country is to be regretted, but I notice with satisfaction and our assurance that the people with the help so far afforded them will be well able to get through the year without difficulty.

4. I fully approve of the arrangements made for carrying on village works through village head men and it is encouraging to find that some of the more wealthy residents are helping themselves and their neighbours by digging tanks and improving the village water supply. Notwithstanding the favourable reports so far you will need to watch carefully lest the scarcity prevailing in adjoining parts of the country should affect Bamunghatty and necessitate larger measures of relief and assistance to the people.

5. Schools are on the whole giving grounds for encouraging expectations. The Kasia Sardar's disinclination to favour education is compensated by the very good conduct of his neighbour Sobda Sardar of Hoida, his school gives evidence of undoubted success. I enclose a *Pewanah* for Soobda Sardar acknowledging his good services. With the aid of a few others such as Soobda Sardar we may hope to see female education making a commencement.

6. Road work appears to have made satisfactory progress and I notice that Soobda Sardar is as active in road making as he is in education.

7. The general conduct of the Bamunghatty sardars has been uniformly good and satisfactory.

8. I have reviewed your figures and facts in my annual report to Government and I have noticed the success of your administration of the Estate.

9. I have to record my best thanks for the assistance and co-operation you have rendered me during the past year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. RAVENSHAW,

*Superintendent.*



VOLUME NO. XXVI.—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1872-75.

No. 17.

To

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHUM.

*Chybassa, the 23rd May, 1874.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit a short report on the state of education in Bamunghatty for the year ending the 31st March.

2. Bamunghatty is included within Mohurbhanj, one of the Tributary Mehals, under the Commissionership of Cuttack, but is under the management of the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum.

3. The Deputy Commissioner when on tour in Bamunghatty enquired about the state of education in that place, when the sardars finding this the best opportunity earnestly requested him to have schools granted. On this the Deputy Commissioner reported to the Commissioner of Cuttack to that effect and was granted from the Estate of Bamunghatty Rs. 30 per mensem for education. One school was set up at Bamunghatty Ghar, appointing one teacher on Rs. 15 and the balance was kept in deposit.

4. On the Deputy Commissioner's visiting Bamunghatty the school not being in a sufficiently advanced condition, he suggested to the Commissioner that he desired to divide the amount into 7 schools on Rs. 4 each as was sanctioned and the amount Rs. 2 thus as has been granted for contingent charges to the schools. These schools have since November last been annexed to my inspection. *Gurus* of these schools are not easily procurable. Some are from places near Balasore and other inhabitants of the place. The *Gurus* always complain of their small pay and the *Guru* of Baholda went so far as to resign his post as he could not support himself and family with the small pay he received.

5. There are two means which can remedy the evil either an additional grant of Rs. 5 per mensem or reducing the schools to 6 in number. But at present the schools are at distances varying from 12 to 20 miles and if the number is reduced large tracts will be without schools. The population of Bamunghatty being 94,526, the number of population to each school comes to 10,503. Moreover the ignorance of the people is so great and to overcome this, more schools are needed and to reduce the existing number will be a greater evil. The people wish to see some tangible proofs of the benefits of education. Their field works are considered of more benefit to them and to their men than all the learning they may receive for these schools. In this the people are partly right, but if they are made to understand that their children may be educated both in reading and writing and also in field work the advantages to them will be great in future, they may come round and find benefits of education.

6. These schools have been established two years back but in general no progress has been made by the boys as they were not well looked after.

7. A new grant for two more schools has been sanctioned since March last at Rs. 3 per mensem.

8. About 30 of the pupils of the schools are Hos, 110 Santhals, 12 Bhuiyas, 23 Bhumijes and 151 Hindus.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. GOPAL CHANDRA GHOSA,

*Deputy Inspector of Schools, Singhbhum.*

VOLUME NO. XXVI,—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, SINGHBHUM, 1872—75.

No. 140.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, TRIBUTARY MEHALS.

FROM

T. E. RAVENSHAW, Esq.  
SUPERINTENDENT,

TO

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, SINGHBHUM.

*Cuttack, the 21st July, 1874.*

SIR,

Referring to your no. 27 of 10th July, 1874 it appears that Rs. 3,032 has been expended on 7 works out of the total maximum amount sanctioned in my no. 317 of 6th December, 1873.

2. It is much to be regretted that none of the works are completed as unless properly pushed the money will have been wasted.

3. I will be obliged by your taking early measures to get each work completed. It should be ascertained that a proper equivalent in work has been done for the sums expended and any deficiency should be exacted from the head man who has been in charge and responsible for the work.

4. An estimate of the work done and requiring to be done should be made and reported. Meanwhile you are authorised to expend up to the original sanction.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. RAVENSHAW,

*Superintendent, Tributary Mehal.*

## **Digest from the old Records of Ranchi regarding Singhbhum Commissioner's Office.**

SINGHBHUM OLD CORRESPONDENCE IN COMMISSIONER'S RECORD  
ROOM, RANCHI.

### **The movement in 1857 in Chotanagpur.**

*Col. E. T. Dalton's report on the mutiny in Chotanagpur.\**

There are 40 letters ranging from the date of the 5th August, 1857 to the 13th May, 1859 which have been printed by the Government under the press mark B. & O. G. P. (P. A. & E.) no. C-66—250-23-7-1918-S.-A. Most of these letters are from Commissioner Dalton from Hazaribagh, Barhi or Ranchi and addressed to A. R. Young, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Fort William. A few of the letters are from Lt. C. R. Birch, Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singhbhum Division to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Fort William. A few of the letters are from A. R. Young, Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Chotanagpur Division.

These 40 letters have been printed under the heading "Col. E. T. Dalton's report on the mutiny in Chotanagpur". These letters throw a flood of light on the outbreak of the movement in Chotanagpur in 1857 commonly known as the mutiny. They also show that the Officiating Commissioner of Chotanagpur held on certain matters a view different from that of Lt. Birch who was the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singhbhum Division regarding the outbreak in Singhbhum district. Birch, it appears, was a younger man, all out for blood and fire and held very strong views regarding the conduct of Arjun Singh, Raja of Porahat. Although Birch was subordinate to the Commissioner it appears from the letters that he was writing in some cases direct to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Fort William and satisfied himself with merely forwarding copy to the Commissioner of Chotanagpur and to the Political Assistant, Purulia for information. The letters further indicate that in spite of somewhat opposite views regarding Raja Arjun Singh of Porahat, Dalton had to give way to the views of Birch.

The first letter from Dalton to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal is dated the 5th August, 1857 and was written from Hazaribagh. It appears that on the previous day he had sent a telegraph message that the European Officers of the Ramgurih Light Infantry and the Civil Officers of the Commissioner's at Chotanagpur had to withdraw from the station. In this letter Dalton explained the circumstances.

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\*See "Revolt of the Raja of Porahat in 1857" by P. C. Roy Chaudhary, Published Bihar University Journal, 1956 and "1857 in Bihar (Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas) by P. C. Roy Chaudhary, published by the Revenue Department in 1957.

The detachment of the Ramgurh Light Infantry had been sent to Hazaribagh to disarm the two Companies of the 8th Regiment, but on hearing of the mutiny at Hazaribagh had themselves broken into open mutiny. They had taken possession of the guns, ammunition and carriage and made preparations for marching back to Ranchi with hostile intentions against the British officers there.

Dalton had spent the night at the cantonment with Col. Robbins and the deliberation was as to whether the sepoys could be trusted to remain loyal when the men of the 8th Regiment could be at Ranchi. About noon of the 2nd August, Madhoo Singh, Jamadar and now the leader of the mutinous body of Lt. Graham's party sent a communication to the cantonment. There was a distinct change in the tempo of men. The Section of the Regiment that was in confidence suggested to Col. Robbins that the Officers should withdraw.

It was decided to leave the cantonment and the Commissioner with Captain Oakes and Davies reached Hazaribagh on the next evening. It appears that within an hour of the departure of Commissioner Dalton the mutineers of the Ramgurh locals reached the station and they burnt the bungalows of the officers, released the prisoners and fired with the guns at the Church. They then marched into cantonment and remained there.

Col. Dalton's reading situation was that the movement was not deep rooted and that Zamindars will rally round the British if only an adequate force of European troops start quickly restoring order. Dalton wanted a small party of European troops for Hazaribagh and thought nothing less than a troop of 300 men and 2 guns should be sent to restore order in Chotanagpur.

Dalton mentions that within one day he had been able to restore order in Hazaribagh, re-open the Courts, recover a large quantity of plundered property, a number of prisoners and had apprehended some bad characters. The Raja of Ramgurh placed under Dalton 50 armed men who were employed as night pickets and to guard the bazars. Dalton thought there could be no question of the loyalty of Ramgurh Raja who was anxious for a Regiment of Europeans.

In absence of Major Simpson, Dalton had directed Captain Davies to assume the charge of the office of the Principal Assistant Commissioner and Lt. Birch as his junior Assistant. Capt. Oakes continued as the Deputy Commissioner. He was on circuit at Hazaribagh when the mutiny of the 8th took place.

From the last paragraph of the letter it appears that Col. Robbins, Capt. Graham, second in command, Lt. Reeves, Adjutant Lt. Middleton, Dr. Warneford, 2 Sergeants and Dalton were all in one house and were well guarded.

The next letter of importance is dated the 11th August, 1857 which strikes a note of despair. Dalton complains that although a week had elapsed since they had left Ranchi, there was no news as to the relief. Dalton recommended that under the circumstances it was best to fall back on the Grand Trunk Road as they could not defend. On the small force on which their safety depended and which was absolutely inadequate in case of an attack. Dalton repeated that a small force would have been able to drive out the mutineers from Ranchi and longer delay will increase the difficulties of re-establishing their authority.

Dalton fell back upon Burhee on the Grand Trunk Road with a party of 40, rank and file of Rattray's Sikhs living at Bagodar, a small section. Grand Trunk Road was taken to be secured as Military aid was coming by that road and the mutineers were avoiding the Grand Trunk Road.

The next few letters quoted are from Dalton to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal from Burhee. It appears that till the end of August, 1857, Dalton stopped at Burhee.

One of the first precautions that Dalton took after coming to Burhee was to warn the *Ghatwals* that they would be held responsible and be liable to exemplary punishment and forfeit their land and estate if it was found that the road through the pass had been damaged or that the mutineers had been given any help. From Burhee Dalton pleaded for the retention of 200 Sikhs with him.

In a letter, dated the 24th August, 1857, from Burhee, Dalton reported to A. R. Young, Secretary to the Government of Bengal that the Maharaja of Ramgurh had sent an *Urzee* that there would be an attack by the mutineers of Dorundah upon Hazaribagh and Echack where the Maharaja resided. Dalton, however, had the information that the mutineers were in contemplation to march westward *via* Chattra through the Sone and thought that the intelligence of the proposed attack on Hazaribagh was given as a blind to alarm the Raja and to divert his and Government's attention from the route they had decided to take in. Dalton felt quite secure with the 200 Sikhs who had been placed at his disposal. In this letter Dalton again pleaded for the provision of a force for the re-occupation of Chotanagpur.

On the 1st September, 1857, Dalton returned to Hazaribagh with the detachment of the Sikhs under Lt. Col. Earl and duly reported the fact to the Secretary to the Government, Fort William. He further reported that the mutineers of the Ramgurh Battalion had not yet moved from Dorundah. It was said that they were anxious to get away with the guns and treasure but they were afraid of opposition from the Raja of Chotanagpur and other subordinate zamindars. Dalton again pleaded that the zamindars were still believers in the British supremacy and that a strong force should be sent to mop out the mutineers. He mentioned that the Raja

of Seraikella had, up to that date, been successful in preserving order and had kept the detachment of the Ramgurh Battalion at their disposal and as they were in want of money, he made an advance from his own fund. Dalton further mentioned that the Porahat Raja had given no assistance as was reported.

In a letter, dated the 11th September, 1857, from Hazaribagh Dalton gave a picture of the progress of the mutiny in different parts of Chotanagpur to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Regarding Ranchi he mentioned that he had information that the mutineers of the Ramgurh Light Infantry at Dorundah were preparing for a move. Dalton thought that as they contemplated moving with goods and heavy baggages, they would be compelled to move very slowly and could be easily overtaken if pursued. Dalton thought that the land-holders of the *Ghatwals* would all oppose them and that a force from Col. Fisher's Column should move in pursuit and another be employed to intercept them so that they would not escape.

Hazaribagh and Palamau were quiet and orderly. Severe disturbances had arisen in the southern parts of Hazaribagh district bordering in Pachete. At Gola and Gomia the Santhals had set at defiance the authority of the police.

In Khurrucdiah there were some severe disturbances and Mr. Wilson, the Deputy Magistrate, had been ordered to visit Khurrucdiah. There were no further advices from Chaibassa.

Dalton's report regarding the move of the mutineers from Dorundah was true. The mutineers of the Ramgurh Battalion about 600 strong with the Sikhs plundered guns, a large quantity of ammunition, treasure and left Dorundah and made a march in the direction of Tika *Ghat*. The mutineers, however, had not got the degree of support from the proprietors that they expected. The neighbouring land-lords and Thakur Bishwanath Sahi were approached but help was not quickly forthcoming. The mutineers behaved in the most brutal manner with the towns-people, plundering, violating the women and torturing them. They burnt the magazine, bungalows of the officers, the lines, etc., and their object was to go beyond the *Ghauts* and proceed to Palamau for attending Koer Singh's party at Rotasgarh. It is understood that they were in communication with Koer Singh from before.

The course of the mutineers was described in another letter, dated the 16th September, 1857. The mutineers of the Ramgurh Battalion were progressing very slowly not more than 6 to 8 miles a day. Dalton reported in this letter that small bodies of Santhals and other bodies of looters had formed themselves and were taking advantage of the disorganised state of the country.

In a letter, dated Hazaribagh, the 16th of September, 1857 Dalton complains that Nilmani Singh Deo, zamindar of Pachete, had refused to assist Government under some pretext or other.

Dalton wanted that a Commission should be appointed to investigate all charges against him and that the Commission should sit at Raniganj where the zamindars should be cited to appear before it and his estate attached and his attendance enforced if he refuses.

The correspondence makes clear that Dalton was given a force under Major English and by marching to Hazaribagh, Chutopaloo, Dalton came to Ranchi on the 22nd September, 1857 and re-occupied Ranchi. One Hurry Singh Baraik, zamindar of Chootea, had felled numerous trees on the road to stop the progress of the mutineers so that Dalton could mop them. Unfortunately, Hurry Singh was forced to give away when the mutineers brought their guns to bear upon his people.

On his arrival Dalton issued a proclamation and wanted private property and public property taken to be restored within 24 hours. The greater portion of the public buildings in Dorundah, namely, the hospital, magazines, gun sheds had sustained little damage but the bungalows had been burnt. Some of the records in the Commissioner's office had been destroyed.

The mutineers in Palamau district were being chased by the force under Col. Fisher. Major English with the detachment of H. M. 53rd did not consider it compatible with his orders to pursue the mutineers and returned to Hazaribagh. In this letter Dalton repeated that the Pachete zamindar should be seized and detained in custody pending the investigation of the charges against him and that this action against him would do much towards pacifying the country.

In a letter, dated the 30th September, 1857 Dalton reported to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal that the mutineers of the Ramgurh Battalion after halting for 3 days at Balumath marched on the 27th September to Nawadih and this showed that they were proceeding to Chattra. Dalton had ordered Major English to proceed to Chattra with his own men and the detachment of Sikhs at Hazaribagh under Lt. Earl. Subsequently Major English received a message from Col. Fisher directing him to advance on Chattra. Col. Fisher was ordered to proceed to Jhulpa on the right bank of Sone which will cut off the rebels' retreat in that direction as the British wanted to prevent their re-entry into Chotanagpur.

In a subsequent letter, dated the 5th October, 1857 Dalton reported that the detachment of H. M.'s 53rd under Major English and a detachment of Rattray's Sikhs from Burhee and Hazaribagh routed the Ramgurh mutineers from Chattra. All the ammunition, fire-arms, several boxes containing treasure and the whole of their plunder had been seized. The mutineers left 150 dead and fled towards Sherghattee. Chattra at that time was a very important trade centre and has a central position. Dalton mentions that "Chattra is one of the largest and wealthiest towns in the division where there is always a collection of people from different parts of the

country". The clearance of Chattra was a major event and both Major Simpson and Major English were commended by the Commissioner Dalton. The clearance of Chattra was the signal throughout Chotanagpur that the British had re-occupied Chotanagpur. two Subedars Jai Mangal Pandey and Nadir Alli Khan of the mutiny camp were apprehended. They made certain revelations which indicated that very few land-holders in the Division had helped the mutineers. Jamadar Madhoo Singh, the prime mover of the mutiny, had escaped. After this the mutineers were easily liquidated in the various parts of Chotanagpur.

In a subsequent letter, dated the 2nd November, 1857 Dalton brought to the notice of the Government the conduct of Parganait Jagat Pal Singh of Pithuria who had closed and held his *Ghat* against the two companies of the mutinous sepoy of 8th Native Infantry. Davies recommended that the services of Parganait Jagat Pal Singh be suitably recognised by a title, and an annual pension and *Khillat*. A few others were also recommended for the *Khillat* of a double barrelled gun. They were Baraik Hari Singh, Emum Bux Khan, Baraik Jabbu Singh, Thakur Bhim Singh, Chammun Singh and Becham Misser.

The Maharaja of Chotanagpur and his three nephews were suitably commended for their steady loyalty.

The story of the mutiny in Singhbhum district is somewhat different as the Commissioner differed in his opinion about Raja Arjun Singh of Porahat in Singhbhum as a rebel, a view that was taken firmly by Lt. Birch who was the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singhbhum Division.

It appears that since the movement started in Ranchi, the Administrative Officer of Chaibassa with headquarters at Singhbhum took a fright and left the district, leaving the district administration more or less in the hands of the Raja of Seraikella. It further appears that at this time there was a deep rivalry and a certain amount of jealousy among the Rajas of Seraikella, Porahat and the Thakur of Kharsawan. Whether by intention or not the principal Administrative Officer sent for the Raja of Seraikella which may be due to the hurry with which he wanted to leave the district headquarters and asked him to look to the administration as far as possible. This action was misinterpreted by the Raja of Porahat who considered himself superior to the Raja of Seraikella and the Raja of Porahat kept himself aloof.

Dalton in his letter, dated the 5th August, 1857, the very first letter in which he informed the Secretary to the Government of Bengal about the mutiny in Chotanagpur, mentioned that the Chaibassa detachment had been invited to plunder the treasury at Chaibassa and join the mutineers at Dorundah. But Dalton was assured by one of the Baboos or relatives and the Raja of Seraikella that if they do so, the rebels would be overpowered and



plundered in their turn. Dalton mentioned in this letter that he had written a hurried note to Captain Sissmore, directing him to call upon Singhbhum chiefs but fear that the letter will be intercepted.

It appears that for some time the Chaibassa detachment had refused to join the mutineers but ultimately they were won over. The treasury was looted and the prisoners in the jail were released. The idea was that the Chaibassa mutineers will also march through the *Ghatts* to Ranchi.

The Raja of Porahat, however, intercepted the mutineers at one of the *Ghatts* and took over the treasure and some of the mutineers. Later Lt. Birch was put in charge to recover Singhbhum and the first action of Birch was to fraternise with the Raja of Serai-kella and asked the Porahat Raja to deliver the mutineers and the treasure. Birch went still further and ordered the Raja of Porahat to surrender himself on a charge of treason. Birch declared a reward of Rs. 1,000 for the apprehension of the Raja of Porahat on the ground that the Raja had attempted to raise the Coles in rebellion.

This action of Birch to straight away declares the Raja of Porahat to be an absconding person and a reward of Rs. 1,000 fixed for his apprehension appeared to have been far too hasty an action and Dalton differed from Lt. Birch.

In his letter, dated the 30th September, 1857, Dalton mentioned to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal that "Lieutenant Birch deserves great credit for having boldly assumed charge of his division without any assistance except what he could obtain from the Seraikella Rajah but under the circumstances his policy should have been to the latest possible moment conciliatory and from the information now before me I am inclined to regret his having offered a reward for the Rajah's apprehension as calculated to drive the chief at once into violent measures when in all probability he was only awaiting the turn of events and might have done all that was required, the moment he heard that Ranchee had been re-occupied."

Dalton was clearly of the view that the Raja of Porahat was waiting for the change in the turn of events and also that he was under bad advice rather than being actuated by any evil disposition towards the British Government. In another letter, dated the 1st October, 1857, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Dalton mentions :

"It appears to me highly probable that in the neglect of the Porahat Rajah promptly to attend on Lieutenant Birch he has been actuated mainly by his dread and jealousy of the Seraikellah Rajahs' influence. Lieutenant Birch believes, he says, that his intention towards the Rajah had been misrepresented and considers that the Rajah

has been influenced by bad advice and evil rumours rather than by any evil disposition towards the British Government. With such sentiments to declare him a rebel, confiscate his Estate and offer a reward for his apprehension and measures that should not, I think, have been so hastily resorted to. Lieutenant Birch should at all events have taken care that the Rajah understood his orders and intentions before he adopted such severe measures against him for not acting up to them. I have, therefore, addressed a letter to Lieutenant Birch of which I have the honour to submit a copy. It is my opinion that a rupture in Singhbhoom may by more gentle measures and without condoning any offences be avoided. I have this morning received an *Urzee* from the Porahat Rajah, dated the 28th instant. He states that the Chyebassa sepoys after plundering the treasury attempted to get away first by Seraikella and Khurswa but being opposed at the *Ghaut* they tried the Porahat route. On this the Rajah met them, took from them their arms, ammunition and Rs. 1,855-4-8 in cash intending, when the gentlemen returned to their post, to give them up. He was, however, alarmed by the Seraikellah forces advancing against him and feared to go to Chyebassa and now he learns that an order to seize him has been issued which makes him more fearful ; nevertheless he is ready to deliver up the treasure, arms and the sepoys either to me or to the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Chyebassa as may be ordered."

In the same letter Dalton went to the length of writing —

"In declaring the Porahat Estate confiscated and issuing orders accordingly to the subordinate land-holders, Lieutenant Birch has, I think, exceeded his authority and it was not necessary for him to have proceeded to such extremities without previously submitting his proceedings for the consideration of his immediate superior or to Government."

In contrast to this conciliatory attitude of Dalton we have the copy of a letter from Lieutenant Birch to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated the 23rd September, 1857 :—

"I have much regret in informing you that the Rajah of Porahat having failed to keep the engagement made with me on the 17th instant, having also refused to pay his respects to me at Chyebassa, having even neglected to send respectable measures to me, and having also sanctioned or permitted certain persons of the Bhoomeej

tribes residing in his lands or claiming his protection to attempt to circulate the arrow or signal for an insurrection in the Colhan, as well as having induced a number of the Coles to refuse to acknowledge my authority. I have been forced to declare him a rebel and to confiscate his Estate."

It is peculiar that Lieutenant Birch being subordinate to the Commissioner should write this letter to the Secretary to the Government direct and send a copy of it to the Commissioner of Chotanagpur Division for information.

From the correspondence it is clear that while Lieutenant Birch's views were clouded with the advice tendered by some of the Rajas jealous of Porahat, the Raja of Porahat, Arjun Singh was also under evil advisers. One Shamkaran Singh, the agent of Arjun Singh, was supposed to have declared a proclamation that "the people belong to the Almighty, the country belongs to the King, and the ruler thereof is Maharajah Arjun Singh". For sometime Raja Arjun Singh went on parleying with Lieutenant Birch that he was afraid of being cut out by the Raja of Seraikella and then he wanted to deliver the prisoners and the treasure to the Commissioner himself at Ranchi. One Jagoo Dewan did much mischief in all this. Lieutenant Birch declared a reward of Rs. 50 for the apprehension of Jagoo Dewan.

Ultimately, Arjun Singh came to Ranchi bringing in disarmed and as prisoners the whole of the detachment of Ramgurrh Light Infantry that mutinied at Chaibassa consisting of 100 men of all ranks. Dalton reported this to the Secretary to Government on the 12th October, 1857. He mentioned that all the prisoners were put in jail and would be tried without delay and that the arms and ammunition and the treasure taken by Arjun Singh from the mutineers had also been brought in and delivered up. From Dalton's letter, dated the 12th October, 1857 to the Government of Bengal it appears that the Lieutenant Governor had already directed that mutineers should on no account be sent to Ranchi. Dalton pleaded at the peculiar circumstances under which he had received the prisoners' arms and ammunition and the looted treasure from Arjun Singh should not be taken as an error. Dalton mentions further that he had ordered Arjun Singh to go to Chaibassa as directed by the Senior Assistant. "I order him to go to Chaibassa as directed by the Senior Assistant. He did proceed on this with his charge some miles in the Chaibassa direction then after halting for two or three days turned back and came up to this station giving his reasons for doing so that finding he had been declared a rebel and a reward having been offered for his apprehension and not being able to obtain any guarantee or *Perwannah* from Lieutenant Birch that he would be treated with consideration, he feared to go in. I do not attempt to defend him for this disobedience of orders, but as he was so near this when he reported himself and

expressed, apprehensions as to his being able to guard the mutineers during the long journey back again, I considered it advisable, giving this as the reason, to allow him to come in.

"With reference to Lieutenant Birch's proceedings in regard to Arjoon Singh and to their having been approved by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, I have refused to admit him to an audience and will make arrangements for sending him back to Chaibassa as soon as possible."

Raja Arjoon Singh was duly apprehended, his estate was confiscated and he was sent to Banaras virtually as a prisoner. Raja Arjoon Singh ultimately died in Banaras.

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AMALGAMATION OF THE RURAL AND REGULAR POLICE IN THE  
DISTRICTS OF SINGHBHUM AND MANBHUM.

*Ranchi Commissioner's office 1865-66 Collection no. I, File no. 21,  
Serial nos. 1 to 13 contain important letters about the proposals.*

It appears that the re-organisation of the village police in the Lower Provinces attracted the serious attention of the Government. It was found necessary that the set up of the Rural Police consisting of the *Ghatwals*, *Digwars* and *Chowkidars* should be re-aligned and brought in one with the Constabulary that has already been introduced by 1865. It appears that the Commissioner of Chotanagpur Division in his letter no. 452 dated the 21st March, 1865 had given these proposals for amalgamation of Rural and Regular Police in the districts of Singhbhum and Manbhum and the officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal from Fort William in his no. 4940 dated the 23rd August, 1865 informed the Commissioner that His Honour the Governor General had approved of the plan proposed by the Commissioner. The Lieutenant Governor was of the opinion that the Superintendent of Police should be empowered with the consent of the sirdar *Ghatwals* and *Digwars* to increase or diminish the number of their *Tabidars* and to regulate their allowances so far as this can be done consistently with the conditions of their tenure. This letter is accompanied by the rules for the amalgamation of the *Ghatwalee*, *Digwaree*, and Village Police with the Constabulary. The Superintendent of Police under the control of the Magistrate was asked, under the rules, to prepare registers of all the *Ghatwalee* and Village Police in their respective districts showing in each case the source and amount of the emoluments received and where this is given in land, a description of the holding sufficient for the purpose of identification. Some of the other rules mentioned are that the Rural Police thus registered shall be Police officers enrolled under the provisions of Act V of 1861 (Section 21 of that Act being cancelled) and each person enrolled shall receive a certificate as a Police officer under Section 8 of the Act and emblem of

office. The Police officers thus enrolled shall not be removed except for duly proved misconduct or incapacity. When removed, the succession shall pass generally from the family to the next of kin who is fit. The duties to be performed by the village Police officer or *Ghatwal* or *Digwar* will be clearly defined by the Superintendent of Police. The Chowkidars must be resident cultivators of the village or of one of the cluster of a particular village to which he is appointed.

The Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh on the 6th October 1865 mentioned to the Commissioner of Chotanagpur Division that the authority may be given to the District Superintendent in communication with the Deputy Commissioner to remove the *Digwar* or *Ghatwal* from one post to another in the vicinity, should the services of the *Ghatwal* or *Digwar* be considered of better avail at the latter place.

Some rules were later drawn up for the guidance of the Rural Police. A great deal of responsibility were thrown upon the Rural Police as well for detecting crime as it was felt it is only thereby that they will come up to standard. It was decided that in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner the Superintendent of Police will assign the local rank of Sub-Inspector or Head Constable to any sirdar or *Digwar* or the other head-man of the Rural Police to entitle him to the distinction and his jurisdiction will also be defined along with his service tenure. The officers thus appointed will arrange the beats of their subordinates, the customary guards for roads and passes, and provide for their being duly visited not less than twice a month by themselves or their deputies. Every complaint received by a Rural Police, Sub-Inspector or Head Constable shall be reduced to writing and a copy thereof entered in a book or diary to be kept for the purpose. The Rural Police officer will proceed with the enquiry and on the completion go with the arrested persons to the Police station and the Officer incharge of the Police will take up the matter in making arrest and taking cognizance of cases. The Rural Police should be guided by the laws and rules in force for the regular Constabulary and in all cases the parties arrested must be sent to the police station within 24 hours. In heinous cases when the enquiry is protracted the Rural Police officers conducting the case must report the progress daily to the Police in writing or depute a Rural Police to make a verbal report. The Rural Police were also to hold an inquest. Every Rural police of any grade was required to wear a red turban. The Rural police holding rank as Head Constable must provide themselves with turbans of red *saloo* and those holding the rank of Sub-Inspector with turbans of red *saloo* or red silk.

There is an important letter no. 54 dated the 24th January, 1866 from Major H. M. Boddam, Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh to the Commissioner of Chotanagpur which gives a good

account of the Rural Police in the district. The Rural police consists of (1) *Pahun*s, (2) Gorait, (3) Chowkeedars, (4) *Digwar*s and (5) *Ghatwals*. The *Pahun* is essentially a village servant either nominated by the farmer or the villagers themselves. He assists the farmer or landholders in collecting his rents and is generally remunerated by the grant of a small piece of land rent free. In the absence of the Chowkeedars and Gorait, the *Pahun* assists the Regular Police by giving information of offences attending the Police when on investigation but keeps no watch or ward. *Pahun*s are to be found in that part of the district that borders on Lohardagga. The Deputy Commissioner felt that as the *Pahun*s could not be legally punished for omitting to give information on any offence committed in his village he might be omitted from the category of Rural Police. The Gorait is appointed by the landlords and maintained as in the case of the *Pahun* but Gorait is more of a police man than the *Pahun*, for he takes the duties of a Chowkeedar in his village if the village is not large enough to pay the charges of keeping up a Chowkeedar. In some places the duties of a Gorait are hereditary and in another place the Gorait is nominated or dismissed by the landholders at pleasure.

The next highest in grade of Rural Police is the Chowkeedar. Regarding his wages in some villages he gets land, in others contribution from the village and in others both land and contributions combined. The nominal amount of his wages comes to Rs. 2-8-0 a month and usually the Chowkeedars are kept in arrears.

Next in rank comes the *Digwar* and the Deputy Commissioner included under this head all those designated as Karawal and Mudutgar. The term *Digwar* was originally used to designate the substitute of the *Ghatwar* and appointed *Ghatwar* and paid by him. There were two kinds of *Digwar*s, the one the servant of *Ghatwar*s and for whose sins the *Ghatwar* himself is held liable, the other, the servants of the zamindar, paid directly by the zamindar either in cash or by grant of land but for whose sins the zamindar would not be held liable except in the case of the *Digwar*'s fault being found to be caused by the zamindar's omitting to pay the *Digwar*'s wages or by direct pressure. The *Digwar*s were also as badly paid and kept as much in arrears as of other watch-men whose salaries depended upon the zamindars.

*Ghatwar* formed 5th class of Rural Police. The zamindars made over to the *Ghatwar*s either villages or part of villages as remuneration at a time when land was plentiful and cash scarce. Some of the *Ghatwar*s or their descendants continued to perform the duties entrusted then in person but the generality provided substitutes in the shape of *Digwar*s. Many of the *Ghatwar*s had almost a sinecure office as many of the jungles had been cleared and at places the roads had been abandoned. The *Ghatwar*s were only to be found in Parganah Ramghur under the Maharaja of Ramghur and the *Guddeedars* of Khurruckdiah. The grantee agreed to provide

for and perform the whole of the police duties of the districts and on this condition their *jummas* were fixed at a very reduced sum. The *Guddeedars* of Khurruckdiah had already been relieved of the performance of Police duties. The Maharaja of Ramgurh paid for the police employed in Ramgurh and the Raja of Koondah paid for those employed in Koondah till 1862 when the scheme of Constabulary was introduced in the district.

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NOTES FROM THE SINGHBHUM OLD CORRESPONDENCE IN COMMISSIONER'S RECORD ROOM, RANCHI.

(1837-1870)

**Wilkinson's Directive (1837)**

J. Wilkinson, Agent to the Governor-General from Camp, Chaibassa, issued a famous directive to Lt. Tickell, Assistant to the Political Agent, South-West Frontier at Chaibassa on the 13th May, 1837. This document gives a picture of Singhbhum as it was at that time. Lt. Tickell was given an idea of the villages which had been brought under the direct management of the British Government owing to the inability of the chiefs of certain States to keep in control the *Lurkas* (Kols), the inhabitants of those places. He mentioned the separate Pirs (Villages) which belonged to the Maurbhunj Raja, Singhbhum Raja, Seraikella Kumar and the Thakur of Kharsawan. He enjoined Tickell to work through the *Manki* or his assistant or to have direct contact with the Kols and not to trust the *Dobhasis* who had to be employed. According to Wilkinson, the Raja of these States had fomented the uprising of the Kols under the pretext that any of the orders the Rajas gave, were from the Commissioner of Cuttack or from the Agent to the Governor-General Tickell has to counteract this by direct contact.

He was asked to be firm in apprehending the thieves and plunderers through the *Manki* and their assistant, the Munda in the villages. The stolen property was to be returned by the plunderers.

*Parwanah to Manki.*—The form of *Parwanah* to a *Manki* which was devised by J. Wilkinson, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Singhbhum is very suggestive of the rights and limitations of a *Manki*. The form made it clear that the *Manki* who was appointed had to take an oath before the *Parwanah* was made over. He was commanded to superintend a number of villages specified and that he was answerable before the Agent to the Governor-General or his Assistant for the preservation of the public peace in those villages and the regular collection and the punctual payment of the land revenue which may be assessed. He was to seize and apprehend all offenders and report without delay all murders, dacoities, thefts and other offences and at the same time take immediate

steps for the apprehension of the offenders. All petty disputes in the villages were to be settled by the *Mankis* and he was also to implement all lawful orders from the Assistant or any other constituted authority.

In each village a Munda was appointed who was to assist the *Mankis* in all his work and the Munda was also to take the oath as the *Mankis*. In case of sickness or necessity for absence of the Munda the *Manki* was to deputise.

The *Manki* was prohibited and had to swear to preserve the prohibition from receiving or obeying any order verbal or written of any Raja or Zamindar, or any of the subordinates and to bring to the Assistant whoever communicate to him any order which he had sworn not to obey.

*Witch-craft leads to murder.*—Murder due to witch-craft belief was a regular feature and Tickell was asked to counteract it tactfully. The conviction in the minds of the aboriginals that some persons have in their possession witch-craft causing illness or epidemic had to be liquidated. There should be an encouragement to bring the diseased to the hospitals and to the doctors for a proper cure. The Medical Officer should be liberally encouraged to explain that medicine only can cure the disease and if this message of cure through proper medicine be spread, belief in witch-craft will decrease.

The Kol believed in three causes producing sickness :— (1) Witch-craft. (2) Displeasure of *devtas* or *bongas*. (3) The spirit of some one who has died.

In cases of witch-craft, in their opinion, there is no remedy, but the removal of the witch or wizard, and therefore a number of unfortunate people were annually murdered. When the *bonga* is the cause of sickness it is appeased by sacrifice, first of fowls and then goats and if neither suffice, buffaloes and bullocks are offered. Not only much property is thus thrown away, but also thefts are resorted to if the man has no animals to sacrifice. Wilkinson was of the opinion, "I found a hope of destroying their belief in witch-crafts by establishing a hospital, the more particularly, if the medical gentlemen who may have to attend the sick will take an interest in the human undertaking."

*Another cause of murder.*—Another particular feature which Tickell was asked to bear in mind that *Lurkas* (Kols or Hos) shall not stand any sexual intercourse with the female relations by any persons not of their own caste and shall not hesitate to put the offenders to death. Tickell was asked to warn all the men in his camp about this and any attempt to seduce the Kol women must be put down very firmly.

*Use of the Panchayat.*—In all cases connected with caste Tickell was asked to refer to the decision of *Panchayat* of the caste and he was asked to be careful to select such person to compose the



*Panch* as are most respected and looked up to. He mentioned "Those relating to marriages will probably be of most frequent occurrence arising out the custom of the Kol always purchasing their wives for a number of cattle. The complaints generally arise either out of non-payment of the price, or the whole price having been paid the parents of the bride not sending her to her husband."

*Kundee system*.—Tickell was also asked to faithfully follow the system known as *Kundee*. This was described as follows :—

"Other cases arise which must be determined by the custom of the country for instance, one man entrusts to another a number of cattle to be taken care of, either cows, bullocks, buffaloes, goats, kids or pigs, the person having charge of this is entitled for his trouble at the end of a given number of years to one head of the cattle in a certain number and for all the rest he must account to the owner. On the occurrence of the death amongst the cattle the carcase of the animal should be sent to the owner or if too far off, sold for his benefit reporting the same to him."

*Land disputes*.—It was also mentioned that as written documents were practically unknown, care should be taken to find out any dispute about lands whether there has been a sale or a pledge for loan Wilkinson thought "It will be a good general rule to observe in the decision of all cases connected with lands, unless where it can be clearly established, that it has been pledged, that the person who has been actually in possession for twelve years should not be disturbed. There may, however, cases arise in which the application of this rule would be unjust. I would not, therefore, restrict you wholly to an adherence to it, until we have had more experience." Regarding Civil cases also Lt. Tickell was asked to make as much as possible of *Panchayats*, taking care to select the most respected and intelligent amongst the Kols to compose the *Panch* and take written engagements from the parties binding themselves to abide, any decision the *Panch* may come to. When a *Panch* has come to a decision it should be recorded invariably and after it has been written and the *Panch* have affixed their marks to it and he should see that it was carried in execution.

*Sympathetic Administrator*.—A very wholesome advice was given by Wilkinson :—

"You should at all times be accessible to the people under your charge except at your hours for meals and recreation, and take particular care not to transact business with them through the agency of any of your establishment which will be the severest means if checking anything in the shape of exaction of oppression. Your patience

and temper will often be tried, but I have every faith in your exercising both in the work for which you have been selected."

Tickell was asked to take care to prevent the Raja of Singhbhum, Kooar of Seraikella, Thakur of Kharsawan and Maurbhunj Raja and other Babus from intriguing with the Kols and in case there is reason to suspect this immediate measures have to be taken to punish the offending chief.

A Jail was to be set up consisting of a shed of 120' long by 12' broad and every prisoner was to be given a daily ration or  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a seer of rice,  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a seer dal, one pice worth of salt and same quantity of tobacco. If *handia* was brought by any relations of a prisoner he should be allowed to drink the beverage in moderation. Each prisoner should be given one blanket, two pieces of cloth annually and a mat to sleep on.

*Assessment of rent.*—Regarding the assessment of rent to be paid by each village the Government demand was 8 annas per *hal* and Tickell was asked to work through the *Manki* and heads of the villages of several Pirs to have a fixed rent from the rayats. For this purpose extensive tours were to be undertaken. The *Mankis* and Mundas were to be allowed a portion of the gross assessment on the villages as a remuneration after work which may be  $\frac{1}{6}$ th or of  $\frac{1}{8}$ th according to the produce of the village.

*Establishment.*—The establishment sanctioned for Tickell consisted of :—

1. Persian writer who should be able to write Nagri Rs. 30.
1. English writer if practicable for Rs. 25 otherwise per mensem Rs. 30.
1. Oriya writer who should also be able to write Bengali Rs. 20.
1. *Mohurir* who should understand Persian and Nagri per mensem Rs. 10.
1. Jamadar who should be at the head of the *Chaprasis* of *Dobhasis* and should also look after the Jails and be able to write Nagri per mensem Rs. 17/5/10.
1. 10 *Dobhasis* who should also be *Chaprasis* and furnished with badges for the purpose of sending out into the interior to call for whose attendance was necessary and also to interpret at Rs. 5 each per mensem Rs. 50.
1. *Dafadar* for jail per mensem Rs. 6.
1. *Barkandajes* at Rs. 4 each per mensem Rs. 38.

In addition of the permanent Jail guard one *Barkandaj* was allowed for every five prisoners when the number of prisoners exceed 15.

Tickell was asked to procure Kols specially for the Jail establishment and also try to raise a body of Kols for police purposes.

He was also asked to establish a weekly market at Chaibassa and to encourage trades in people settled at Chaibassa. The market was specially asked to be set up so that the Kols come in touch with the sepahies and other Hindus and become more civilised. He was also asked to start a school as Wilkinson wanted the rising generations of Kols to be educated for a permanent improvement.

*Sentence of death (1852).*—It appears that before 1852 the sentence of death was never used to be passed even in cases of murder by the wild tribes under the Tribal Acts in the district of South-West Frontier which excluded Singhbhum. In his letter no. 213 dated 11th November, 1852 the officiating Under Secretary informed the Under Secretary to the Governor-General, South-West Frontier that he should proclaim in the widest and most public manner that hereafter no such exemption will be allowed and the punishment of death should also follow in the crime of murder whenever and whomsoever be committed, no plea of savage and barbaric custom should stay the full execution of punishment upon them who were found guilty of taking human life.

*Position of Maurbhanj with reference to Singhbhum (1854).*—

To the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Political Department, Fort William.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 1622 of the 30th ultimo with its enclosures from Mr. Ricketts and the Governor-General's Agent South-West Frontier on the subject of making the Singhbhum Assistant an Ex-officio Assistant to the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals, and to state in reply that the measure is in my opinion, a very necessary one. I have had frequent occasions to observe the difficulty which the Singhbhum Assistant experiences in obtaining assistance from the Maurbhanj Raja, even when backed by my own *Parwanah*, and it is only yesterday that I was obliged to inform the Maurbhanj Raja that if he did not immediately send some parties to Singhbhum whom he has been repeatedly ordered to send for the last 2 months, I should be under the necessity of reporting his conduct to Government with a view to inflict a severe penalty.

In issuing processes Captain Davis will find it to be his best plan to send one more of his own officers with a *Parwanah* to the Raja desiring him to afford assistance. In urgent cases he may authorise his men to arrest without a previous application to the Raja, but as a general rule, this is inadvisable. It relieves the Raja of the responsibility under which he lies by his agreement with the Government to produce criminals when demanded by the British Authorities and it is likely to defeat the object in view,

as the Raja's subjects will probably oppose a passive, if not an active resistance to processes which have not the support of their own Chief.

I have &ca,  
Sd. E. A. SAMUELLS,  
*Superintendent of Tributary Mahals.*

*Chaibasa treasury looted (1857).*—On 3rd September, 1857 the sepoy on guard at the Chaibasa treasury had mutinied and plundered the treasury and released the prisoners and went off towards Ranchi. The Assistant Commissioner at Chaibasa had gone to Calcutta, but the Raja of Keonjhar sent assistance to Chaibasa to keep the peace. It appears that the Assistant Commissioner while going to Calcutta made over the Treasury, Jail and Offices to the Raja of Seraikella and also charged the Subedars and Jamedars with their custody giving *Parwanahs* to them. The Raja of Porahat, Maurbhanj and Kharsawan were also given *Parwanahs* by the Assistant Commissioner requesting their aid if called for by the above named parties. The sepoy have not been paid their salaries and this appears to be at the root of the trouble which was fomented. The Raja of Seraikella paid the Sepoy and in doing so had opened the treasury. The officials of the Porahat Raja who were present to give their aid resented at this and thought their Raja had been slighted as they were not even consulted. The party of Raja of Porahat went away and the Raja of Seraikella and Thakur of Kharsawan alone remained. Subsequently the sepoy mutinied and plundered the treasury. The Raja of Keonjhar was Gajadhar Narain Dev and the Lieutenant-Governor commended his help in assisting the maintenance of the order at Chaibasa although the measures he took for this purpose proved fruitless owing to the mutiny of the treasury guards before the men sent by him reached the place.

*Loyalty of Keonjhar.*—It appears that the Raja of Keonjhar had rendered loyal services in preserving the peace at Chaibasa and this was acknowledged by the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals to the Secretary, Government of Bengal in the letter no. 136 dated 15th September, 1857.

*Military movements.*—The 36th Regiment N. I. was ordered to proceed to Purulia from Baunsi for the purpose of putting down the rebellion and restoring order to that district and Lt. Birch, Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singhbhum was informed about it and asked to draw upon them if necessary.

It also appears that on a representation regarding the position of affairs in Singhbhum particularly, the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in his letter 2818 dated 26th September, 1857 informed Lt. R. C. Birch, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner

of Chotanagpur that a Wing of the Shekantt Battalion was asked to proceed at once to Chaibasa by the nearest route from Midnapur for the purpose of putting down the rebellion and restoring order in that district.

The rebel Raja of Porahat was the main headache. Lt. Birch, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Singhbhum in his letter no. 25 of 23rd September, 1857 proposed proceedings in reference to the Raja of Porahat. Lieutenant Birch was forbidden from sending either Raja Arjun Singh, the rebel chief of Porahat or any mutineer to Ranchi.

*Exaction of illegal duties at Bamunghatty and Keonjhar.*—This was strictly prohibited and in his letter no. 68 dated 21st October, 1857 the Commissioner of Chotanagpur asked the Senior Assistant to the Commissioner of Singhbhum Division to issue such order to Bamunghattee and Keonjhar as might prevent levy from traders passing through their states on transit duty which had been strictly prohibited by the Government.

*Singhbhum and Manbhum transferred to Burdwan Division.*—It may be mentioned that a detachment of Ramgurh Battalion that was sent to Singhbhum for putting down the mutiny of Bengal in his letter no. 3224 dated 22nd October, 1857 informed Captain E. T. Dalton, Officiating Commissioner of Chotanagpur that the affairs of the districts of Purulia and Singhbhum had given causes of anxiety to the Government and that "it will be advisable pending the complete re-establishment of authority in the districts of Manbhum and Singhbhum to place them, as a temporary measure, under the authority of the Commissioner of Burdwan and that the officiating Commissioner of Burdwan had been directed to officiate temporarily as Commissioner of Manbhum and Singhbhum".

*Plundered stamped papers.*—In his letter 2570 dated 22nd November, 1857 detailed instructions were given for the recovery and disposal of plundered stamped papers from the treasury. It was indicated that all stamped papers already prepared and hereafter supplied from the office of the Superintendent of Stamps either to be authenticated by the signature or bear a definite mark. Reward of 15 per cent will be paid on the value of the plundered stamped papers recovered and brought in an undamaged state in any *mufassil*. A date to be fixed by which the authorised stamped paper in the possession of tribal individuals to be called in.

*Rebellion of Porahat Raja (1857-58).*—The name of the late Raja of Porahat Arjun Singh and his brother Baijnath Singh, sons of Achuta Singh present Raja of Porahat were notified as the persons who have taken a leading part in the rebellion by the then Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singhbhum on 14th December, 1857. The entertainment of a police establishment for the Porahat

Estate for a period of 6 months at a total cost of Rs. 123 per mensem was sanctioned in his letter no. 55 of 1855 by the Officiating Commissioner of Manbhum and Singhbhum. In his letter no. 2627 of 1857, the Secretary to the Government of India informed the Governor-general in Council to be conveyed to the Chieftain and the Raja who had afforded the assistance to Lieutenant Birch. The title of Konwar was conferred on Jagannath Singh and a sum of Rs. 300 per mensem was granted to Bolabhandra Singh. The title of Thakur was conferred on Babu of Keyrah. *Lakhraj* grant was conveyed to Babu Udainath Singh to be held for two lives. *Khillat* to be conferred on the Raja of Seraikella in acknowledgements of his services. The Officiating Commissioner of Manbhum and Singhbhum was ordered to attach the state of Arjun Singh, the Ex-Raja of Porahat who had rebelled and was then a fugitive after an act of treason with the Government with a view to its ultimate confiscation if after a term of one month the Ex-Raja failed to deliver himself up.

A general proclamation issued to all the headmen of the Porahat Estate acquainting them that it has become attached by the order of the Government which confirmed the proceedings of the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singhbhum declaring Arjun Singh to be a rebel, but if after full and proper consideration would be shown the various rights and interest of those while those who fail to do so should also be treated as an open rebellion and house and lands given to others should be seized and condign punishment given.

Presentation of pair of *shawls* to the Thakur of Kharsawan was sanctioned in recognition of his loyal services in the mutiny.

In his letter no. 67 dated 19th April, 1858 to Mr. A. R. Young to the Secretary, Government of Bengal Fort William Captain E. T. Dalton, Officiating Commissioner of Chotanagpur regrets that the special reward for the capture of the rebels has had no desired effect as the people did not capture any of the delinquents. He mentioned that a number of delinquents were captured by the military force or by the police, not by the people. He, however, thought that the over acts committed by the villagers were not impelled by the feelings of hostility to the British Government, but they could not resist the temptation of following those who were leading them on plundering expedition.

*Seraikella Raja* (1857-59).—It also appears that when the Raja of Seraikella was highly commended for his services in connection with the mutiny and the Secretary to the Government of Bengal sanctioned a *Khellut* to the Raja, Lt. R. C. Birch, Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singhbhum objected and mentioned that the Raja had done little or nothing although he bore witness to the steadfast loyalty of the Chieftain and his family. Birch mentions in his reply to 3033 dated 10th October, 1857 from the Secretary,

Government of Bengal that "at the same time I may bear witness to the steadfast loyalty of this Chieftain and his family which I regret that for want of energy and desire in evidence in his character had not permitted him more advantage to this display to".

The Raja of Seraikella was given a *Khellut* for his conspicuous loyalty and valuable services to Government during the mutiny and the *Khellut* consisted of a pearl necklace with a diamond sirpatch, a pair of diamond armlets, a gold hunting watch, gold guard chain, a pair of gold worked shawls, one square shawls, one piece of *Khamkhab*, one Benarasi *Dopatty* and one chandari Turban.

The delivery of the *Khellut* was kept pending for some time and a further report was called for from the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singhbhum. It was ultimately delivered.

It further appears that the conduct of the Raja of Maurbhanj was also questioned in connection with the mutiny in Singhbhum. In his letter no. 1482 dated 7th March, 1859 A. R. Young, Secretary to the Government of Bengal informed the Commissioner of Chotanagpur that "Lieutenant-Governor concurs with you in thinking upon the whole the conduct of the Raja of Maurbhanj in connection with the recent affairs in Singhbhum has been satisfactory and such as to afford no reasonable ground for doubting the sincerity of his loyalty".

*Fear basis of administration* (1858).—Mr. Dalton recommended that provision of Section 10 of the Act of 1858 be extended to all the Districts Civil and Political in Chotanagpur division where there are European officers "it is their fear along that we can incite the people to assist justice and to work on this fear the Act in question appears exceedingly well adopted".

In his letter no. 28 dated 8th May, 1858 Dalton, Commissioner of Chotanagpur instructed Captain Mocrieff, Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singhbhum that he should immediately proceed to Porahat with troops and occupy that place for a short time to give confidence to the *Pradhans*, *Nayaks* and others. He was asked to take as much of troops as possible without leaving Chaibasa and Chakradharpur secure.

*Introduction of English*.—It appears that till 1858 the evidence in cases used to be recorded in Urdu, but Mr. Dalton, the Commissioner ordered that as Urdu was not the language of the district the evidence will be recorded in English by the presiding officers of the court.

Detailed instructions were given by Mr. Dalton to the Senior Assistant Commissioner from time to time as to how to enforce the police system slowly in Singhbhum district. The police functions of Zamindars were slowly to be liquidated. A suitable police establishment was to be set up and this work was to be done tactfully. The zamindars had to be tactfully handled and slowly

to be deprived of their police function on some pretext or other. The grounds of this were to be framed in specified charges and the Zamindars were given an opportunity of defending themselves or explaining their conduct before a decision was passed or an adverse opinion given.

*Settlement recommended* (1859).—Very rightly Mr. Dalton the Commissioner of Chaibasa in August, 1859 gave a report on the proposed settlement of State of Porahat as the confiscation of Porahat had to be followed by a definite administrative measure for a record on existing right for a custom, nature of tenure, etc. It was also thought that the settlement would give to the Kols a greater sense of security and engender a loyalty as their rights to their lands which will be recorded.

*"Soka" or witch-craft finder* (1860).—Dalton, Commissioner in 1860 had to take measures to put down the practice of a "Soka". He also held that it should be declared a crime for any person to practice a "Soka" or for any person to employ a "Soka" and the cases of murder which originated in the witch-craft and in the power supposed to be possessed by the "Soka" or a witch finder.

*Native states entrusted* (1861).—It appears that after Sepoy Mutiny the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum was specially entrusted with looking after Gangpur, Bamra and Bonai States. These States later on formed a part of the feudatory States under a Political Agent and had now disintegrated themselves and merged into the State of Orissa. In 1861 Singhbhum district was much visited by people described as "*Badmash*" by Commissioner, Dalton in his despatches to Captain R. C. Birch, Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singhbhum. Birch was given instructions to tighten up his administration and to be in frequent communication with the Sambalpur Authorities. Birch was asked to encourage the position of a detachment of troops or body of pickets "*Nugdees*" at the expense of these States.

*Protection of forests* (1870).—From an extract of a letter from Colonel R. E. Strachy, Officiating Secretary, Government of India Public Works Department to the Secretary, Government of Bengal in the Revenue 1/5-1 dated the 4th August, 1870 from Fort William it appears that the Bengal Government passed a resolution to take care of the Government forest land in the Santhal and Chotanagpur Divisions and the letter complemented the Lieutenant Governor General on this.

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SINGHBHUM OLD CORRESPONDENCE VOLUME NO. VII, 1856-57 IN COMMISSIONER'S RECORD ROOM, RANCHI.

*Roads*.—Senior Assistant Commissioner, Singhbhum writes to the Commissioner, Chotanagpur on the 3rd January, 1856 that



he has secured the services of an efficient "Native" Overseer and is commencing to build the road to Chotanagpur which lies within his division. He also mentions that if he could get a second Overseer he will also take up the construction of the Midnapur road.

2. On 10th June, 1856 the Assistant Commissioner, Singbhum again writes to the Commissioner that in the last 6 months the road up to Raboo Ghat was made not without serious illness to the Overseer and his staff. The road up to Raboo Ghat was opened and he had gone over the whole length in a hand-*buggy*. It was a good fair-weather road but could be improved and could be made into an all-weather road if funds be allotted. The entire amount spent was only Rs. 1,550. The Overseer's pay was Rs. 35 per month and his two peons at Rs. 4 per month.

3. On the 25th June, 1856 he again writes if he could retain the services of the Overseer who was procured from Shahabad district at great difficulty for the construction of the Midnapur road.

4. On 10th January, 1857 the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Singbhum writes to the Commissioner, Chotanagpur Division that he has again inspected the road for Chyebasa to Raboo and he considers that a sum of Rs. 250 will be necessary to complete the repairs of the road for the year 1856-57 being at the rate of Rs. 8-5-0 a mile.

SINGBHUM, OLD CORRESPONDENCE VOLUME NO. VII 1856-57.

1. *Education*.—From Camp Kharsawan on the 20th February, 1856 the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Singbhum Division informs the Commissioner, Chotanagpur that with difficulty the services of three men from Shahabad district were procured as Hindi schools at Chyebassa were started. Immediate response was obtained and a large attendance of Cole boys was secured which was increasing. There was remarkable progress and Cole boys only were admitted as paid pupils. The Cole boys were given one pice daily. The attendance was so large that more teachers were required.

The attendance of Seraikella school was also good although there was a falling off in the attendance towards the close of the six months "which arose from the inability to pay for their own books which they are required to do at this school".

2. On 17th July, 1856 the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Singbhum again writes to the Commissioner, Chotanagpur that Rs. 10 more was needed for feeding the boys as well as more teachers. It was mentioned "The Cole lads have a real desire to learn"

and some of them have erected at their own expense small huts in the school compound for the rainy season.

3. On the 1st July, 1856 the Secretary to the Government of Bengal informed the Commissioner of Chotanagpur that the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 50 for the purchase of books for the Hindi school at Seraikella.

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SINGHBHUM, OLD CORRESPONDENCE VOLUME NO. VII 1856-57.

1. *Human sacrifice*.—On the 15th August, 1856 the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Singbhum Division informs the Commissioner of Chotanagpur that one Midoo Gowala was murdered and his head and heart have been taken out, obviously these parts have been offered in a sacrifice. The murdered man had no enmity with any one.

It was commonly believed that "Budurreas" carried off to Keonjhar Garh such victims and offered in sacrifice by the Rajah. Head and heart are supposed to appease an offended deity.

2. Again on the 26th August, 1856 the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Singbhum writes to the Commissioner, Chotanagpur that he had asked the Keonjhar Raja to institute a rigid enquiry into the case. He further reported of another boy who was grazing cattle in a lonely place that was kidnapped but the boy managed to escape when they were crossing a river.

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SINGHBHUM, OLD CORRESPONDENCE VOLUME NO. VII 1856-57.

Correspondence regarding the rebellion of Arjun Singh, Raja of Porahat and the mutiny of 1857.

Letter numbers 25, 31, 34, 40, 50, 51, 33, 70, 1, 69 again 40.

(all at the end of volume—VII)

Letter no. 33 dated Chyebasa the 2nd October, 1857 is very important.

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SINGHBHUM OLD CORRESPONDENCE VOLUME NO. VII 1856-57.

*Copper Mines*.—On the 29th September, 1856 the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Singbhum district writes to the Commissioner, Chotanagpur that he proposes visiting Kotegur Pir as from specimens of copper brought to him and from "Native" report he has reason to think that there may be old Copper mines in that vicinity not known to them.

## SINGHBHUM OLD CORRESPONDENCE VOLUME NO. VII 1856-57.

1. *Hospital*.—On 28th April, 1857 the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Singhbhum commends to the Commissioner of Chotanagpur the idea of an European Medical Officer for Chyebasa as mooted by Mr. Ricketts and suggests the old Sipoy hospital building being converted into a Cole hospital. He also mentions that the native doctor already employed on Rs. 20 a month and the dresser on Rs. 10 a month could also be utilised for the Cole hospital.

2. Dr. Hayes was the first European doctor at Chyebassa having arrived there on the 10th October, 1857.



नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

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